

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 46.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

TWO CENTS

EXTRA SESSION.

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PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO.

Laws Must Be Passed to Meet Any Requirements of Government It Will Be Necessary For Us to Apply In These Islands—Senate Will Be Convened to Act Upon a Treaty of Peace, When One Is Arranged—The Statesmen May Be Called Together In September—Where Troops Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body.

The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the volunteer army back to civil life fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. Under the law as soon as hostilities cease the volunteer army is disbanded and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service.

This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes.

In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The president is naturally averse to calling congress together during the hot weather, and it may be decided that the war is not ended until the senate has ratified the treaty of peace. In this case, congress will not meet until the first or middle of September, as it will take at least a month or six weeks for the full details of the treaty to be discussed and framed.

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The Terms Reported to Have Been Discussed by the Cabinet at Madrid Yesterday.

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There was some discussion on the nature of the change made at the instance of M. Cambon in the list of American demands. It was contended in some quarters that no change had been made, in others that an important modification had developed. As a matter of fact, as to the importance of this change, there is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance to it.

However this may be, as the administration believes that the change is not essential and that it certainly does not affect the principle of the document, it might be well to recapitulate briefly just what the demands of the United States were. As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain is to release her government, possession and control. It will be noticed that nothing is said of Cuban independence and that the acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best.

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One of the Ladrone islands likewise is to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station.

These three conditions being granted by Spain, are to be taken as part payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the president, subject to his approval. Whether Spain shall retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the question as to the future of the islands in this fashion is because the administration is not yet satisfied itself; it is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter.

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The Spanish minister for war, General Corra, is said to be "actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers," the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain at the end of August.

CAPT. EVANS GODFEARING.

Says He Personally Thanked Providence For the Victory—Why Services Were Not Held.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In a letter sent by Captain Evans on July 23, in reply to an article published by The Index at Williamsport, Pa., praising Captain Philip of the Texas for his call to prayer after the battle, and making contrast between Captain Philip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Captain Evans, the captain says in part: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt today of a copy of your paper which you have been good enough to send to me."

"I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you call my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers, or to Captain's Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarter-deck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago, that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it."

"Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck her colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said: 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said: 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battleship was standing toward us from the eastward. My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battleship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners, and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of 350."

"To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it."

"I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of July 3 was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

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Colonel Hullings, With Ten Companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Welcomed by the People.

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The Spaniards made no reply. In the entrance to San Juan harbor the Dixie saw two masts and a chimney, evidently of a steamer sunk by the Spaniards to block the passage.

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Our troops found 17 Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities of Yauco as a United States city, expressing delight at annexation and the administration of General Miles and welcoming our troops.

The mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Much enthusiasm is everywhere manifested at the sight of the Stars and Stripes.

NOW NICARAGUA CANAL.

President McKinley. It Is Said, Will Urge Favorable Action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, the president of the Nicaraguan canal commission, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, the leading advocate of that project in congress, had a conference on the Nicaraguan canal question with President McKinley yesterday. The conference was short. The president, it is said, expressed his acquiescence in the belief that the government possession of the Nicaraguan canal is now necessary and that the war and its results make the canal indispensable to the United States.

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DEMOCRATS CARRIED ALABAMA.

Johnson Re-Elected Governor by a Large Majority.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—Joseph Johnson, Democrat, was re-elected governor of Alabama yesterday. Unofficial returns from 60 counties indicate a Democratic majority for the state ticket of 55,000. The chairman of the Democratic committee claims 75,000.

Indications are that the Populists carried not exceeding six counties for their state ticket.

Hooley Reiterated Some Charges.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed here yesterday. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of the distinguished clients who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names or for introductions to people of prominence. Mr. Hooley, upon examination, insisted with few exceptions, upon the truth of the statements he had made.

Wiredrawers May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—It was announced yesterday that a strike will be inaugurated today by the wiredrawers at the three large mills recently absorbed by the wire trust in this city, unless a compromise is effected in the meantime between employees and the company. Six hundred men, who are members of the Federated Wiredrawers' union, claim their wages have been cut 33 1/2 per cent since the trust took hold of the mills. If these 600 men go out, as now seem likely, 2,000 or 3,000 other employees will be affected.

Fitzsimmons May Fight Jeffries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In a statement issued last night over his signature, Bob Fitzsimmons announces that he has posted a forfeit of \$2,500 with the sporting editor of a New York newspaper for a fight with Jim Jeffries of California, the contest to occur before Oct. 1.

A Pennsylvanian Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The president has appointed George G. Pierio of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria.

NEW WAR CLOUD.

Peru May Be Preparing to Fight Us.

AFTER SHIPS ABROAD.

Trouble Over a Claim Pending Since 1895.

OUR UNPROTECTED PACIFIC COAST.

Talk In Peru of Sending a Fleet to Make a Demonstration Along Our Western Coast Line—A Peruvian Admiral Said to Be on His Way to Europe to Secure New Vessels—Statement in the Peruvian President's Speech at the Opening of Congress Seemed Significant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—On the Panama liner Advance, which reached this port yesterday, was Commodore Carlos Ferreros of the Peruvian navy, who is enroute to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy.

Rumors have been current in Panama prior to July 21, those on the Advance said, when Commodore Ferreros arrived there on the steamer Santiago from Callao, concerning a strong agitation throughout Peru against the United States, owing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885.

During his address at the opening of the Peruvian congress at Lima last Thursday President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous and that the foreign relations of the government were friendly, with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States dating from 1885; that Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture and that negotiations were still proceeding with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs. During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Spanish war and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify her demands.

It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important move might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferreros' admission that he was on his way to Paris and that the object of his mission to Europe was to purchase warships for the Peruvian government.

KAISER REACHED KEIL.

Ordered Gorgeous Funeral Obsequies In Berlin, In Memory of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 2.—In the presence of the chancellor, Bismarck's coffin was closed last evening, after which Prince Hohenlohe left Friedrichshagen.

Emperor William, accompanied by the empress, who wore mourning costume, arrived at Kiel last evening. Baron Von Bulow, the foreign minister, and Dr. Von Lucanus, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, are also at Kiel.

The emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the reichstag building.

THANKS FROM GERMANY.

A Reply to Our Message of Condolence Over Bismarck's Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ambassador White yesterday cabled the state department:

"BERLIN, Aug. 1, 1898. Adeo, Acting Secretary, State Department, Washington."

"I am requested to tender the sincere thanks of the emperor and the German people to the president and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismarck."

MARTIN THORN ELECTROCUTED.

He, In Company With Mrs. Nack, Killed William Guldensuppe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Martin Thorn was put to death in the prison at Sing Sing yesterday morning. When summoned to the execution chair Thorn showed no emotion and walked to it quietly, repeating prayers after the attending priest.

The crime for which Martin Thorn paid the death penalty was the murder of William Guldensuppe, a bathhouse attendant, on June 25, 1897, in company with Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was charged with being an accomplice, and was sent to prison for 15 years. The trial was a celebrated one in New York.

Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; light variable winds.

CAMBON HAD AUTHORITY.

A Statement Issued by the French Embassy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—At the French embassy the following authorized statement was made yesterday: "When the French ambassador went on Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, at the Spanish government's point of view, the propositions of the government of the United States. These views of the Spanish government were received by M. Cambon subsequent to his first visit of Tuesday to the president."

The foregoing constitutes all that the French embassy would say with authority on the subject.

HOBSON VISITED HIS MOTHER.

A Pathetic Scene at the Station When He Left the Train.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival in the United States from Santiago, visited his mother at Lithia Springs yesterday.

At several points enroute crowds gave him a welcome.

When the train pulled up to the station at Lithia Springs, where the mother was waiting, a crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several moments rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

As she walked up the lane from the depot to the hotel, leaning on the arm of her boy, her face was aglow. These two led the way from the railroad station, and the hotel guests followed, two by two.

The hotel parlors were decorated with the most beautiful flowers, flags were draped over the portiers and the word "Welcome," made of green leaves, was spread over the door. A string band furnished music.

Good Work of Red Cross People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant R. R. Stogsdall of the Fourth United States infantry, who arrived on the transport Concho Sunday and who is recovering from the effects of yellow fever, said yesterday: "The men were put on board the Concho, because for them to remain in Cuba longer was sure death. There were but six deaths during the trip. I wish to say that had it not been for the Red Cross nurses and Dr. Lesser of the staff there probably would have been over 50 deaths on board."

Troops Should Leave Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Surgeon General Sternberg has recommended to Secretary Alger that the troops now at Camp Alger, Va., near this city, be removed at an early day to some other location more healthy than they now occupy. The increasing number of typhoid fever cases, which disease has prevailed there for some time is the reason assigned by General Sternberg in making the recommendation.

The Remaining Colonel Ill.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Colonel John H. Page of the Third infantry (regulars) leaves today by the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Colonel Page is the last colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness.

Astor Called on Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Colonel John Jacob Astor, a member of General Shafter's staff, who was sent north with dispatches, including, it is understood, the full articles of capitulation of Santiago, called on Secretary Alger yesterday.

Victim of a Sentry.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Colonel Riche, who was shot by Private Minge while trying to sneak into camp, is dead.

American Municipalities Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Owing to a misunderstanding about the place of meeting, not all the delegates were present when the second annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities was called to order yesterday, but they got together finally. Governor Pingree delivered his welcoming address later nevertheless. Mayor Maybury cordially welcomed the city's guests. The president, Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, after a short response, delivered his annual address.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued yesterday, shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$978,081,006, a decrease for the month of \$49,004,486. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,159. The cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$43,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

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NEW WAR CLOUD

Peru May Be Preparing to Fight Us.

AFTER SHIPS ABROAD.

Trouble Over a Claim Pending Since 1885.

OUR UNPROTECTED PACIFIC COAST

Talk In Peru of Sending a Fleet to Make a Demonstration Along Our Western Coast Line—A Peruvian Admiral Said to Be on His Way to Europe to Secure New Vessels—Statement in the Peruvian President's Speech at the Opening of Congress Seemed Significant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—On the Panama liner Advance, which reached this port yesterday, was Commodore Carlos Ferreros of the Peruvian navy, who is enroute to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy.

Rumors had been current in Panama prior to July 21, those on the Advance said, when Commodore Ferreros arrived there on the steamer Santiago from Callao, concerning a strong agitation throughout Peru against the United States, owing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885.

During his address at the opening of the Peruvian congress at Lima last Thursday President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous and that the foreign relations of the government were friendly, with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States dating from 1885; that Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture and that negotiations were still proceeding with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs. During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Spanish war and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify her demands.

It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important move might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferreros' admission that he was on his way to Paris and that the object of his mission to Europe was to purchase warships for the Peruvian government.

KAISER REACHED KEIL.

Ordered Gorgeous Funeral Obsequies In Berlin, In Memory of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—In the presence of the chancellor, Bismarck's coffin was closed last evening, after which Prince Hohenlohe left Friedrichsruhe.

Emperor William, accompanied by the empress, who wore mourning costume, arrived at Kiel last evening. Baron Von Bulow, the foreign minister, and Dr. Von Lucanus, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, are also at Kiel.

The emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the reichstag building.

THANKS FROM GERMANY.

A Reply to Our Message of Condolence Over Bismarck's Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ambassador White yesterday cabled the state department:

"BERLIN, Aug. 1, 1898.

Adee, Acting Secretary, State Department, Washington.

"I am requested to tender the sincere thanks of the emperor and the German people to the president and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismarck. "WHITE."

MARTIN THORN ELECTROCUTED.

He, In Company With Mrs. Neck, Killed William Guldensuppe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Martin Thorn was put to death in the prison at Sing Sing yesterday morning. When summoned to the execution chair Thorn showed no emotion and walked to it quickly, repeating prayers after the attending priest.

The crime for which Martin Thorn paid the death penalty was the murder of William Guldensuppe, a bathhouse attendant, on June 25, 1897, in company with Mrs. Augusta Neck, who was charged with being an accomplice, and was sent to prison for 15 years. The trial was a celebrated one in New York.

Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; light variable winds.

CAMBON HAD AUTHORITY.

A Statement Issued by the French Embassy in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—At the French embassy the following authorized statement was made yesterday: "When the French ambassador went on Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, at the Spanish government's point of view, the propositions of the government of the United States. These views of the Spanish government were received by M. Cambon subsequent to his first visit of Tuesday to the president."

The foregoing constitutes all that the French embassy would say with authority on the subject.

HOBSON VISITED HIS MOTHER.

A Pathetic Scene at the Station When He Left the Train.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival in the United States from Santiago, visited his mother at Lithia Springs yesterday.

At several points enroute crowds gave him a welcome.

When the train pulled up to the station at Lithia Springs, where the mother was waiting, a crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several moments rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

As she walked up the lane from the depot to the hotel, leaning on the arm of her boy, her face was aglow. These two led the way from the railroad station, and the hotel guests followed, two by two.

The hotel parlors were decorated with the most beautiful flowers, flags were draped over the portiers and the word "Welcome," made of green leaves, was spread over the door. A string band furnished music.

Good Work of Red Cross People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant R. R. Stoggsdall of the Fourth United States infantry, who arrived on the transport Concho Sunday and who is recovering from the effects of yellow fever, said yesterday: "The men were put on board the Concho, because for them to remain in Cuba longer was sure death. There were but six deaths during the trip. I wish to say that had it not been for the Red Cross nurses and Dr. Lesser of the staff there probably would have been over 50 deaths on board."

Troops Should Leave Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Surgeon General Sternberg has recommended to Secretary Alger that the troops now at Camp Alger, Va., near this city, be removed at an early day to some other location more healthy than they now occupy. The increasing number of typhoid fever cases, which disease has prevailed there for some time is the reason assigned by General Sternberg in making the recommendation.

The Remaining Colonel Ill.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Colonel John H. Page of the Third infantry (regulars) leaves today by the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Colonel Page is the last colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness.

Astor Called on Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Colonel John Jacob Astor, a member of General Shafter's staff, who was sent north with dispatches, including, it is understood, the full articles of capitulation of Santiago, called on Secretary Alger yesterday.

Victim of a Sentry.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Colonel Riche, who was shot by Private Minge while trying to sneak into camp, is dead.

American Municipalities Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Owing to a misunderstanding about the place of meeting, not all the delegates were present when the second annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities was called to order yesterday, but they got together finally. Governor Pingree delivered his welcoming address later nevertheless. Mayor Maybury cordially welcomed the city's guests. The president, Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, after a short response, delivered his annual address.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued yesterday, shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$978,081,006, a decrease for the month of \$49,004,486. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,159. The cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$49,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

Special Clearance

This Week of all Ladies' Tan Shoes.

The \$2 and \$2.50 \$1.69
The \$4 and \$3.50 \$2.48
ones go at.....
Children's and Misses
tans at

48c, 75c, 98c

You can get them at
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of course.

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

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According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to a once.

Chance For Trouble.

The mouth of the sewer at the intersection of Lincoln avenue and the Horn switch is filled with boards, boxes, bananas, watermelons and a number of other articles, and unless it is cleaned out in the near future the next rain will cause the city much trouble.

HOW PEACE IS DECLARED

Much More Complicated Than a Declaration of War.

ETIQUETTE OF PEACEMAKING.

What May Be Done to Stop the Present Conflict—Pending Negotiations For Permanent Peace the President May Agree to an Armistice—War Will Not Actually End Until After Both Governments Have Ratified the Peace Treaty—Opinion of Some Publicists—Preambles and Provisions of Former Treaties.

As will be realized when the occasion arrives a declaration of peace will be a matter much more complicated and ceremonious than was the declaration of war. Spain's movements will be guided with a view of making the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall become convinced of her sincerity in carrying peace at the price set by him and that she is not seeking time to perfect some underhanded scheme, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warring. Pending negotiations for permanent peace the president may agree to an armistice—that is to say, a temporary peace. Neither side may take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of the reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during the armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect. Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men, and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them, not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare. Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace, because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity. The treaty of peace will, of course, excite the interest of the European powers. It may settle all matters in dispute between us and Spain or it may not. Sometimes nations find themselves so thoroughly entangled in dispute that it becomes impossible to enumerate what they agree to be wrong. If you will turn to the treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, you will see that it left difficult problems unsolved.

In such cases nations agree to "let bygones be bygones forever," each one nevertheless assured that it is right. But without doubt we will not agree to peace in this case until entire satisfaction is guaranteed in black and white. The document will probably contain the agreement in detail of Spain to grant freedom and independence to Cuba, to give us Porto Rico and the Philippines and to pay us indemnity for the destruction of the Maine. We may ask for all of the islands, preferring to hold on to Cuba for awhile before handing it over to her own patriots or we may agree to accept an enormous indemnity for the Philippines. Arrangements will be made for the resumption of commerce between us and Spain and for the return by both sides of prisoners of war. The latter will be kept only so long as is absolutely necessary—after the establishment of peace—to arrange for their return. They will be returned man for man of equal rank, and if we find that we then retain more than Spain can thus exchange we may charge a sum of money or agree to some other allowance in return for the excess.

War will not actually come to a close until after both governments have ratified the peace treaty. Any vessels afterward captured by either side through ignorance of the time fixed in the treaty must be released, and all other acts of a warlike nature undone as far as possible.

When it was announced that Spain would send her two fleets to the Philippines, it was suspected by some publicists in the United States that her purpose was to lay foundation for a protest

by some of the powers against our claim to those islands by what is known as "the title of completed conquest." Of course we will insist in the treaty that cities, territories, islands or any other Spanish possessions held by us and occupied by our forces at the time the document is signed shall fall to us to be disposed of as we see fit. Spanish ships captured, but not yet condemned by a prize court, will be held by us without further ceremony, just as will seizures on land. But if we do not wish to hold any possession thus legitimately falling to us—as Cuba, for instance—its future

ONE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

How Frank Blake Morse Knocked Out a Bowery Concert Hall Bouncer.

Frank Blake Morse, who sailed on the Roumanian recently to join Colonel Roosevelt's rough riders, was known by every college man in the United States several years ago as Princeton's bucking half back. Mr. Morse was in the class of '95 at Princeton, and he was considered one of the best football men that ever wore the orange and black. Since leaving college Mr. Morse has returned to Princeton every fall to train the eleven. Several years ago, while he was an undergraduate, Mr. Morse, with half a dozen other Princeton men, entered a concert hall on the Bowery where there was a lung testing machine. The bouncer of the place invited the young men to test their lungs, and when it came Morse's turn he blew the indicator clear around the circle to the point which indicated the machine's limit, and there it stuck, to the amusement of the crowd and the disgust of the bouncer.

"You must pay for that machine," said the bouncer.

"Oh, no!" said Mr. Morse gently. "It was not my fault that it was weak," and he started out with his friends. Mr. Morse's youthful appearance led the bouncer to believe that he could bulldoze him, so he overtook him and grabbed his coat collar. It is probable that the bouncer did not know what had struck him. One blow from the Princeton man landed him at the bottom of a flight of stairs and put him out of action. The day before he sailed Mr. Morse said:

"Ever since war was declared I have been anxious to go to the front. Every one of my old friends who has met me has expressed surprise that I had not enlisted. I recently received my father's permission, however, and now I am going."

Mr. Morse is an expert horseman, and for that reason he wanted to join the rough riders. Moreover, he will have an opportunity in that organization to serve with some of the Harvard and Yale men against whom he has made many rushes on the football field.—New York Sun.

CUBAN WAR DEPLORED.

Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia Says It Was Entirely Unnecessary.

The criticism made by Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia as to General Shafter and the American army at Santiago, in his sermon the other Sunday, continued the principal topic of discussion the next day.

Mr. Conwell in his recent lecture on Garibaldi expressed his disapproval of the whole Cuban war. He said that the cause of the war was right, but that it was entirely unnecessary. If the nation had come forward at the right time and had expressed a sympathy for Cuba in her struggle for independence, there would have been no war. "A simple expression of the opinion of the United States," he said, "would have done more than armies and navies. The moral power of our government is so great that it is worth more than the armies and navies of the world put together. Better have lost the Philippines and left Porto Rico alone and have nothing more to do with Cuba than to have lost this moral influence that we have held for the last 60 years."

"Hawaii is ours. We could have taken it with our ships and with our guns, but we did not need to do that. They came to us. It was our moral power that did it. If we acquire territory in this war, we lose that power, and the more territory we acquire the more we lose of this moral power."—Philadelphia Press.

Market Quotations on Scalps.

The market price of "scalps," as agreed upon between the early French colonists of Louisiana and the Indians, with whom they bargained to fight out their battles with hostile Indians for them, varied with circumstances. At the time the French were at war with the Alibamons a "scalp" of one of the last named, when brought to them, was paid for at the rate of a gun, five pounds of musket balls and as much powder. "On the 14th of March" (1704), writes De La Harpe, "a party of 20 Chicachos (Chickasaws) brought in four Alibamon scalps. They were given for each scalp a gun, five pounds of balls and as much of powder, according to the contract made with them."—New Orleans Picayune.

WOUNDED BY A MAUSER.

Correspondent James Creelman Tells How It Feels to Be Hit by One.

James Creelman, the correspondent of the New York Journal who was wounded in the fighting about Santiago, thus describes how it feels to be hit by a Mauser bullet:

"When I was struck by the Mauser bullet which smashed my arm and made a gap in my back, I felt as if I had received a blow with a shut fist. The sensation was no more and no less than that which might have come from a rough punch given by some comical friend. There was just a suspicion of



JAMES CREELMAN.

stinging after the first sensation when the bullet struck. It whirled me half around, but the bullet did not have weight enough to knock me down. I neither felt the bullet at the point of entry, where the wound is as small as a gimlet hole, nor at the point of exit in the back, where there is a big gap 3 1/2 inches in diameter.

"It was curious how little sensation came from the wound at first. The next moment I felt a numbness in my arm and a pain in my hand and found my arm hanging loose like an empty sleeve, the bone having been broken. Contrary to the experience of most men shot by Mausers, I bled a great deal. A curious thing about this wound, and all the more curious because I did not feel it at the time, is the fact that the terrible velocity of the bullet actually burnt the flesh black as it left the body. It left a ring of charred, black flesh."

Free Shows in Paris.

The theaters of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter or half the usual price. There are also days like the national holiday (July 10) when most of the theaters give gratuitous spectacles. These occasions are characterized only by the best pieces, and actors dispute among themselves for the advantage of playing before this special public. No other audience is more grateful or more impressionable. They rarely have the pleasure of being present at the play. They are not blasé, nor are they familiar with the wings. Having gained their places by long waiting at the door, they occupy them as conquerors; they listen in silence, applaud with enthusiasm, weep all together, the prey of simple and contagious emotion.—Outlook.

In Sweden and Norway a legal marriage is not allowed to be solemnized till both parties produce certificates attesting that they bear genuine vaccination marks.

The Ally.

He's wearing Johnson's blanket and three-quarters of his kit— (I stood beside poor Johnson when the whirling bullet lit.) It struck him at the middle, and he doubled like a V.

And a Cuban has inherited his tools of soldiery—

His greasy frying skillet, He hadn't time to will it, But the heir at law was waiting crouched behind a handy tree.

He's chewing Jim's tobacco and is smoking Johnson's pipe— (Poor Johnson fell just like the fruit that frost finds overripe.)

He fell without a quiver, with a ball in his inside, And this quick party had his goods almost before he died—

His summer socks—I wonder If ever he felt under His sole a pair of Christian socks—or anything but hide.

He's lolling in the shadow clad in Johnson's extra shirt; It has the stain of Cuban sweat, also of Cuban dirt.

Jim chuckled it with the other things that weighted down his pack When we were getting ready for the sugar house attack.

And Mr. Ally saw it. It took two winks to draw it Around his form; for sake of ease he ripped it down the back.

He's chewing Jim's tobacco and he's indolently gay; He's bolting down substance that came here marked "U. S. A."

He'll pretty soon sink into rest upon an easy bed Made out of blankets lately owned by gentle men now dead.

He's got enough of victuals And pots and pans and kettles To last him for whatever life remains for him ahead.

Oh, Cuba! Cuba Libre! How my heart in rapture swells In contemplation of your men, their habits and their smells!

It fills my inmost being with a sort of holy awe To gaze upon our allies, which the likes I never saw.

Dozing among their plunder Each one commands my wonder, But chiefest do I marvel at Jim Johnson's heir at law.

—Chicago Record.



How much property a man will leave when he dies depends largely upon his health. The man who suffers from ill-health stands little show of being a successful business man. The man who comes to his desk in the morning with a headache, who suffers all day from dullness and drowsiness, who goes to his meals without an appetite and tosses restlessly through the night without sleep, is not likely to leave a competence for his widow and orphans. Success is even more dependent upon health than upon ability.

Few men realize these truths. They think that everything can be accomplished by work, and that health is a secondary consideration. Work is useless unless it is good work, and good work is never done save by a thoroughly healthy man. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all health restorers and health preservers. It makes the stomach strong and active. It sends a man to his meals thoroughly hungry every time. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes assimilation perfect. It invigorates the liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It tears down inert, half-dead tissues and builds new, firm, muscular flesh. It does not build flabby fat like cod liver oil and does not make people more corpulent. Mr. John Brooks, of Boylston, Mass., writes: "I write to tell you of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs. The doctors said I was in consumption and could not get well. I took Cod Liver Oil and it did me no good. After taking it four months I heard of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it saved my life."

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

It's of Interest to Our Readers Because It Refers to East Liverpool People.

It's astonishing how good news will spread. From every ward and street we hear of our people talking about the workings of the little conqueror. Merit and honorable methods receive their just reward. So many cases are cropping up that it is next to impossible to investigate them all; but we have taken a few in hand and give them publicity for the benefit of our readers. Our representative obtained the following statement of facts in a personal interview. They are true in every particular and no stronger evidence can be obtained than home endorsement.

Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employee of Sebring's Pottery, who lives at No. 234 Second St., says: "I found Doan's Kidney Pills very satisfactory. I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along, and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then when stooping or lifting that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, while the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalded. Work seemed to be a drag; I had no energy, and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. Pharmacy and get Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking them there was no sign of my old complaint. I felt better in every way, could work with a will, and indorse the medicine that brought this change about."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Diseases—Falling Memory, Impotence, etc., caused by Abuse or Other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50c per package, or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price Circular free. **AJAX REMEDY CO.,** 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Smallest and Oldest Republic.

Goust is the smallest republic as to area, but Tavolara is the smallest republic as to population. Goust is only one mile in area. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, and is recognized by both of those countries. It is governed by a president and a council of 12. It was established in 1648 and has 130 inhabitants. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. Goust has no church, clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in a church outside of their own territory, and the dead bodies are slid down to a cemetery in the valley below. In that valley all the baptisms and marriages are performed. Tavolara is 12 miles northeast of Sardinia. It is an island five miles long by a half mile wide. Its total population consists of 55 men, women and children. The women go to the polls with the men and elect every year a president and council of six, all serving without pay. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and raising fruit and vegetables. The republic has no army and no navy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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What May Be Done to Stop the Present Conflict—Pending Negotiations For Permanent Peace the President May Agree to an Armistice—War Will Not Actually End Until After Both Governments Have Ratified the Peace Treaty—Opinion of Some Publicists—Preambles and Provisions of Former Treaties.

As will be realized when the occasion arrives a declaration of peace will be a matter much more complicated and ceremonious than was the declaration of war. Spain's movements will be guided with a view of making the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall become convinced of her sincerity in courtting peace at the price set by him and that she is not seeking time to perfect some underhanded scheme, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warmaking. Pending negotiations for permanent peace the president may agree to an armistice—that is to say, a temporary peace. Neither side may take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of the reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during the armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect. Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men, and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them, not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare. Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace, because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity. The treaty of peace will, of course, excite the interest of the European powers. It may settle all matters in dispute between us and Spain or it may not. Sometimes nations find themselves so thoroughly entangled in dispute that it becomes impossible to enumerate what they agree to be wrong. If you will turn to the treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, you will see that it left difficult problems unsolved.

In such cases nations agree to "let bygones be bygones forever," each one nevertheless assured that it is right. But without doubt we will not agree to peace in this case until entire satisfaction is guaranteed in black and white. The document will probably contain the agreement in detail of Spain to grant freedom and independence to Cuba, to give us Porto Rico and the Philippines and to pay us indemnity for the destruction of the Maine. We may ask for all of the islands, preferring to hold on to Cuba for awhile before handing it over to her own patriots or we may agree to accept an enormous indemnity for the Philippines. Arrangements will be made for the resumption of commerce between us and Spain and for the return by both sides of prisoners of war. The latter will be kept only so long as is absolutely necessary—after the establishment of peace—to arrange for their return. They will be returned man for man of equal rank, and if we find that we then retain more than Spain can thus exchange we may charge a sum of money or agree to some other allowance in return for the excess.

War will not actually come to a close until after both governments have ratified the peace treaty. Any vessels afterward captured by either side through ignorance of the time fixed in the treaty must be released, and all other acts of a warlike nature undone as far as possible.

When it was announced that Spain would send her two fleets to the Philippines, it was suspected by some publicists in the United States that her purpose was to lay foundation for a protest

by some of the powers against our claim to those islands by what is known as "the title of completed conquest." Of course we will insist in the treaty that cities, territories, islands or any other Spanish possessions held by us and occupied by our forces at the time the document is signed shall fall to us to be disposed of as we see fit. Spanish ships captured, but not yet condemned by a prize court, will be held by us without further ceremony, just as will seizures on land. But if we do not wish to hold any possession thus legitimately falling to us—as Cuba, for instance—its future

ONE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

How Frank Blake Morse Knocked Out a Bowery Concert Hall Bouncer.

Frank Blake Morse, who sailed on the Roumanian recently to join Colonel Roosevelt's rough riders, was known by every college man in the United States several years ago as Princeton's bucking half back. Mr. Morse was in the class of '95 at Princeton, and he was considered one of the best football men that ever wore the orange and black. Since leaving college Mr. Morse has returned to Princeton every fall to train the eleven. Several years ago, while he was an undergraduate, Mr. Morse, with half a dozen other Princeton men, entered a concert hall on the Bowery where there was a lung testing machine. The bouncer of the place invited the young men to test their lungs, and when it came Morse's turn he blew the indicator clear around the circle to the point which indicated the machine's limit, and there it stuck, to the amusement of the crowd and the disgust of the bouncer.

"You must pay for that machine," said the bouncer.

"Oh, no!" said Mr. Morse gently. "It was not my fault that it was weak," and he started out with his friends. Mr. Morse's youthful appearance led the bouncer to believe that he could bulldoze him, so he overtook him and grabbed his coat collar. It is probable that the bouncer did not know what had struck him. One blow from the Princeton man landed him at the bottom of a flight of stairs and put him out of action. The day before he sailed Mr. Morse said:

"Ever since war was declared I have been anxious to go to the front. Every one of my old friends who has met me has expressed surprise that I had not enlisted. I recently received my father's permission, however, and now I am going."

Mr. Morse is an expert horseman, and for that reason he wanted to join the rough riders. Moreover, he will have an opportunity in that organization to serve with some of the Harvard and Yale men against whom he has made many rushes on the football field.—New York Sun.

CUBAN WAR DEPLORED.

Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia Says It Was Entirely Unnecessary.

The criticism made by Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia as to General Shafter and the American army at Santiago, in his sermon the other Sunday, continued the principal topic of discussion the next day.

Mr. Conwell in his recent lecture on Garibaldi expressed his disapproval of the whole Cuban war. He said that the cause of the war was right, but that it was entirely unnecessary. If the nation had come forward at the right time and had expressed a sympathy for Cuba in her struggle for independence, there would have been no war. "A simple expression of the opinion of the United States," he said, "would have done more than armies and navies. The moral power of our government is so great that it is worth more than the armies and navies of the world put together. Better have lost the Philippines and left Porto Rico alone and have nothing more to do with Cuba than to have lost this moral influence that we have held for the last 60 years."

"Hawaii is ours. We could have taken it with our ships and with our guns, but we did not need to do that. They came to us. It was our moral power that did it. If we acquire territory in this war, we lose that power, and the more territory we acquire the more we lose of this moral power."—Philadelphia Press.

Market Quotations on Scalps.

The market price of "scalps," as agreed upon between the early French colonists of Louisiana and the Indians, with whom they bargained to fight out their battles with hostile Indians for them, varied with circumstances. At the time the French were at war with the Alibamons a "scalp" of one of the last named, when brought to them, was paid for at the rate of a gun, five pounds of musket balls and as much powder. "On the 14th of March" (1704), writes De La Harpe, "a party of 20 Chicachos (Chickasaws) brought in four Alibamon scalps. They were given for each scalp a gun, five pounds of balls and as much of powder, according to the contract made with them."—New Orleans Picayune.

WOUNDED BY A MAUSER.

Correspondent James Creelman Tells How It Feels to Be Hit by One.

James Creelman, the correspondent of the New York Journal who was wounded in the fighting about Santiago, thus describes how it feels to be hit by a Mauser bullet:

"When I was struck by the Mauser bullet which smashed my arm and made a gap in my back, I felt as if I had received a blow with a shut fist. The sensation was no more and no less than that which might have come from a rough punch given by some too hilarious friend. There was just a suspicion of



JAMES CREELMAN.

stinging after the first sensation when the bullet struck. It whirled me half around, but the bullet did not have weight enough to knock me down. I neither felt the bullet at the point of entry, where the wound is as small as a gimlet hole, nor at the point of exit in the back, where there is a big gap 3 1/2 inches in diameter.

"It was curious how little sensation came from the wound at first. The next moment I felt a numbness in my arm and a pain in my hand and found my arm hanging loose like an empty sleeve, the bone having been broken. Contrary to the experience of most men shot by Mausers, I bled a great deal. A curious thing about this wound, and all the more curious because I did not feel it at the time, is the fact that the terrible velocity of the bullet actually burnt the flesh black as it left the body. It left a ring of charred, black flesh."

Free Shows in Paris.

The theaters of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter or half the usual price. There are also days like the national holiday (July 10) when most of the theaters give gratuitous spectacles. These occasions are characterized only by the best pieces, and actors dispute among themselves for the advantage of playing before this special public. No other audience is more grateful or more impressionable. They rarely have the pleasure of being present at the play. They are not blasé, nor are they familiar with the wings. Having gained their places by long waiting at the door, they occupy them as conquests; they listen in silence, applaud with enthusiasm, weep all together, the prey of simple and contagious emotion.—Outlook.

In Sweden and Norway a legal marriage is not allowed to be solemnized till both parties produce certificates attesting that they bear genuine vaccination marks.

The Ally.

He's wearing Johnson's blanket and three-quarters of his kit—
(I stood beside poor Johnson when the whirling bullet lit.)
It struck him at the middle, and he doubled like a V.
And a Cuban has inherited his tools of soldiery—
His greasy frying skillet,
He hadn't time to will it,
But the heir at law was waiting crouched behind a handy tree.
He's chewing Jim's tobacco and is smoking Johnson's pipe—
(Poor Johnson felt just like the fruit that frost finds overripe.)
He fell without a quiver, with a ball in his inside,
And this quick party had his goods almost before he died—
His summer socks—I wonder
If ever he felt under
His sole a pair of Christian socks—or anything but hide.
He's rolling in the shadow clad in Johnson's extra shirt;
It has the stain of Cuban sweat, also of Cuban dirt.
Jim chucked it with the other things that weighted down his pack
When we were getting ready for the sugar house attack,
And Mr. Ally saw it,
It took two winks to draw it
Around his form; for sake of ease he ripped it down the back.
He's chewing Jim's tobacco and he's indolently gay;
He's bolting down subsistence that came here marked "U. S. A."
He'll pretty soon sink into rest upon an easy bed
Made out of blankets lately owned by gentle men now dead.
He's got enough of victuals
And pots and pans and kettles
To last him for whatever life remains for him ahead.
Oh, Cuba! Cuba Libre! How my heart in rapture swells
In contemplation of your men, their habits and their smells!
It fills my inmost being with a sort of holy awe
To gaze upon our allies, which the likes I never saw.
Dozing among their plunder
Each one commands my wonder,
But chiefest do I marvel at Jim Johnson's heir at law.

—Chicago Record.



How much property a man will leave when he dies depends largely upon his health. The man who suffers from ill-health stands little show of being a successful business man. The man who comes to his desk in the morning with a headache, who suffers all day from dullness and drowsiness, who goes to his meals without an appetite and tosses restlessly through the night without sleep, is not likely to leave a competence for his widow and orphans. Success is even more dependent upon health than upon ability.

Few men realize these truths. They think that everything can be accomplished by work, and that health is a secondary consideration. Work is useless unless it is good work, and good work is never done save by a thoroughly healthy man. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all health restorers and health preservers. It makes the stomach strong and active. It sends a man to his meals thoroughly hungry every time. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes assimilation perfect. It invigorates the liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It tears down inert, half-dead tissues and builds new, firm, muscular flesh. It does not build flabby fat like cod liver oil and does not make people more corpulent. Mr. John Brooks, of Boylston, Mass., writes: "I write to tell you of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs. The doctors said I was in consumption and could not get well. I took Cod Liver Oil and it did me no good. After taking it four months I heard of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it saved my life."

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

It's of Interest to Our Readers Because It Refers to East Liverpool People.

It's astonishing how good news will spread. From every ward and street we hear of our people talking about the workings of the little conqueror. Merit and honorable methods receive their just reward. So many cases are cropping up that it is next to impossible to investigate them all; but we have taken a few in hand and give them publicity for the benefit of our readers. Our representative obtained the following statement of facts in a personal interview. They are true in every particular and no stronger evidence can be obtained than home endorsement.

Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employee of Sebring's Pottery, who lives at No. 234 Second St., says: "I found Doan's Kidney Pills very satisfactory. I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along, and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then when stooping or lifting that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, while the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalded. Work seemed to be a drag; I had no energy, and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. Pharmacy and get Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking them there was no sign of my old complaint. I felt better in every way, could work with a will, and indorse the medicine that brought this change about."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL Nervous Disorders—Failing Memory, Impotency, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vigor, in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular free). 75 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Smallest and Oldest Republics.

Goust is the smallest republic as to area, but Tavolara is the smallest republic as to population. Goust is only one mile in area. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, and is recognized by both of those countries. It is governed by a president and a council of 12. It was established in 1648 and has 130 inhabitants. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. Goust has no church, clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in a church outside of their own territory, and the dead bodies are slid down to a cemetery in the valley below. In that valley all the baptisms and marriages are performed. Tavolara is 12 miles northeast of Sardinia. It is an island five miles long by a half mile wide. Its total population consists of 55 men, women and children. The women go to the polls with the men and elect every year a president and council of six, all serving without pay. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and raising fruit and vegetables. The republic has no army and no navy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WELLSVILLE.

WILL VOTE ON BONDS

The Sewer System Is at Last In Sight

IF THE PEOPLE WANT IT

Council Passed the Required Resolution Last Night, Setting the Date as the Next General Election—Two Cases In Police Court—All the News.

Members Rand and James were the only councilmen absent last night. Much routine business was transacted.

Mayor Dennis reported collections of \$68 from fines and \$78 for the use of scales. The water trustees reported that \$2,301.01 had been collected in July.

William McCormick petitioned to have a grade established at Highland and Spring Garden avenues, and there was much discussion, but it was carried, although Bowers voted no.

Bills to the amount of \$1,025.01 were paid. Mr. Bowers presented the recommendation of Mayor Dennis that the police should have dark lanterns. The argument was advanced that officers were compelled to enter dark places, where matches were struck. This was deemed dangerous. Council agreed with Mayor Dennis, and lanterns will be bought.

The heating apparatus of the city building was discussed, but nothing done, although the argument was advanced that winter will soon be here.

Health Officer Warren reported the run back of town as being in bad condition. That of course brought out discussion, and Commissioner Herbert was taken to task. He declared he did not have men to do the work, and he and Mr. Bowers said some sharp things, but it finally ended by the commissioner being informed that he was to employ all the men needed in emergency.

The offer of Engineer White to take charge of the construction of a sewer system was another matter discussed, and the motion of Mr. Wells lost. Then Mr. Stevenson moved the people vote at the next regular election for a bond issue of \$75,000 to be used in constructing sewers. It carried unanimously.

Solicitor Wells and Mr. Bowers were added to the switch committee appointed by the old council. Mr. Goetz explained the brick concerns wanted the switch extended.

Goetz, Cooper, Clerk Davidson and Solicitor Wells were appointed to advertise for bids for city printing. Mr. Johnson said people along Aten's run were complaining, and the committee was urged to act at once. Mr. Minor's efforts to have Main street improved was defeated, but Mayor Dennis was instructed to enforce the ordinance.

The Wellsville Improvement company was given permission to use the old Foraker club rooms, and council adjourned.

Two Arrests.

Samuel Morley was arrested last evening by Officer Madden, and this morning he was brought before Mayor Dennis on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined \$1 and costs, which he secured.

Officer Winn arrested William Gould last night, and this morning when brought before Mayor Dennis he was assessed \$5 and costs. He had been drunk and disorderly.

News of Wellsville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Delcamp, Main street, who have been visiting friends for the past two weeks in Wellsburg, W. Va., returned home last evening. Mr. Delcamp has just recovered from an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Christina Brown, of Alliance, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rhoda Thompson, corner of Ninth and Commerce streets.

Miss Hester Headley is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Miss Helen Hardin, of Wellsburg, W. Va., is visiting Mrs. D. L. Cope, Main street.

George B. Imbrie, Jr., Charles Haugh, of Wellsville, Jay Denslow, Pittsburg, and Harry Birkett are camping on Block House run, Yellow Creek.

The Endeavorers of the First Presbyterian church held a business meeting last evening. It was found that \$25 had been cleared at the patriotic social held recently.

Mrs. Mary Berger has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Moses Gloss. Mrs. Berger went from here to Pittsburg 15 years ago.

Workmen are today replacing the

steps in front of the Central school building with new ones. All of the improvements will be completed and the building put in first class shape before time for the teachers' institute, to be held here from the 22nd to the 26th of this month.

IN LEAGUE WITH MAGIC.

Some Heathens Who Did Good Missionary Work at a Pump.

Lobengula, the late king of the Matabele of South Africa, was afraid of Rev. E. Carnegie, an English missionary at Hope Fountain, several miles from Bulawayo. The Matabele warriors, on the other hand, looked with suspicion on the missionary and all his works, but they knew better than to molest the friend of their king.

Time after time in passing the mission house they noticed a force pump at work, supplying water for the family and for irrigating the garden. Not understanding what it was for, their untutored minds concluded it was some sort of magic. It was "intagati," or bewitched, and they watched to see how it was managed that they might turn the white man's magic against himself.

One moonlight night a party of picked warriors repaired to the bank of the stream where the pump was. On trying it they were jubilant to find that two men at either handle could do the trick. Turn and turn about they kept the pump going for two hours, determined that the missionary should have all the magic he wanted and a balance in hand.

Then, exhausted, they went homeward, ignorant of the fact that they had filled the missionary's tank to overflowing. His good wife hoped that a similar supply of "magic" might be furnished every week. — New York Mail and Express.

Literature on a Ferryboat.

During the last seven days the following novels were read on a Hoboken ferryboat by shoppers on their way to work: "Poor, but Beautiful," "All For Love of a Fair Face," "When His Love Grew Cold," "Mrs. Hathaway's Revenge," "The Story of a Blighted Love," "Risen; or, Back as From the Dead." — New York Commercial Advertiser.

British Navy Salutes.

A salute to the British navy between two ships of equal rank is made by firing an equal number of guns. If the vessels are of unequal rank, the superior fires the fewer rounds. A royal salute consists of (1) in firing 21 great guns, (2) in the officers lowering their sword points and (3) in dipping the colors.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

5 DAYS MORE

of our 10 days Grand Clearance Sale at the prices as quoted in our last week's circular.

Tailor Made Suits, choice for Half Price.

\$5 and \$6 Separate Skirts, choice.....\$3.50.

\$1.50 and \$1.75 Lawn Wrappers.....1.13.

\$1 Linen Skirts.....69.

25c and 35c Novelty Dress Goods.....19 a yard.

50c Novelty Dress Goods.....37 a yard.

15c Wash Dress Goods.....7½ a yard.

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5 DAYS MORE, REMEMBER,

and the opportunity is gone.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WANTED.

WANTED—Agents—Local and county, for "The Only Perfect" skirt and waist holder. Immense seller; big commission; write quick. W. S. Steele, Mfr., Dayton, O.

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes. Twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words. Promptness and good work necessary. Applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM \$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest. Full particulars at the POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY, Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press NEWS REVIEW. RUMS CONSTANTLY

Have You Inspected It?

Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent JOB and BOOK WORK turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

FINE Presses, Skilled Workmen, Superb Material. Thousands of dollars worth of latest Designs and Styles of Type, Border and Novelties. All work absolutely guaranteed.

Test the News Review Job Department.

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Remnants and Odds and Ends in every department selling at prices that will make business
as lively in the next 5 days as it has been the past 5 days. This is your chance to save money
on your purchases.

5 DAYS MORE, REMEMBER,

and the opportunity is gone.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

A. S. YOUNG, Fifth and Market Streets.

steps in front of the Central school
building with new ones. All of the im-
provements will be completed and the
building put in first class shape before
time for the teachers' institute, to be
held here from the 22nd to the 26th of
this month.

IN LEAGUE WITH MAGIC.

Some Heathens Who Did Good Missionary
Work at a Pump.

Lobengula, the late king of the Matabele of South Africa, was afraid of Rev. E. Carnegie, an English missionary at Hope Fountain, several miles from Bulawayo. The Matabele warriors, on the other hand, looked with suspicion on the missionary and all his works, but they knew better than to molest the friend of their king.

Time after time in passing the mission house they noticed a force pump at work, supplying water for the family and for irrigating the garden. Not understanding what it was for, their untutored minds concluded it was some sort of magic. It was "intagati," or bewitched, and they watched to see how it was managed that they might turn the white man's magic against himself.

One moonlight night a party of picked warriors repaired to the bank of the stream where the pump was. On trying it they were jubilant to find that two men at either handle could do the trick. Turn and turn about they kept the pump going for two hours, determined that the missionary should have all the magic he wanted and a balance in hand.

Then, exhausted, they went home-ward, ignorant of the fact that they had filled the missionary's tank to overflowing. His good wife hoped that a similar supply of "magic" might be furnished every week. — New York Mail and Express.

Literature on a Ferryboat.

During the last seven days the follow-
ing novels were read on a Hoboken fer-
ryboat by shopgirls on their way to
work: "Poor, but Beautiful," "All For
Love of a Fair Face," "When His Love
Grew Cold," "Mrs. Hathaway's Re-
venge," "The Story of a Blighted
Love," "Risen; or, Back as From the
Dead." — New York Commercial Ad-
vertiser.

British Navy Salutes.

A salute in the British navy between
two ships of equal rank is made by fir-
ing an equal number of guns. If the
vessels are of unequal rank, the superior
fires the fewer rounds. A royal salute
consists of (1) in firing 21 great guns,
(2) in the officers lowering their sword
points and (3) in dipping the colors.

7 SUTHERLAND SISTERS' HAIR GROWER

FOR OVER 14 YEARS

This highly meritorious preparation has
stood at the head of all hair restoratives.
More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used
by the American people, and thousands of
testimonials bear witness to its excellence,
while there were never any complaints
when directions were followed.

**SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS'
SCALP CLEANER**

is the only dandruff cure. For sham-
pooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

WANTED.

WANTED—Agents—Local and county,
for "The Only Perfect" skirt and
waist holder. Immense seller; big commis-
sion; write quick. W. S. Steele, Mfr., Dayton,
O.

WANTED—A limited number of persons
to do writing at their homes. Twenty-
five cents paid for every hundred words.
Promptness and good work necessary. Appli-
cations must be accompanied by ten cents
for particulars. Address The Sioux City
Business College, Sioux City, Ia.

ELECTRICITY!

THE OHIO ELECTRIC CO.

Is prepared to furnish anything in the
electric line, from a complete plant
down to the smallest article, such as
Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch
Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators,
Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High
grade goods and first-class work.

J. A. SWANEY.

Telephone 130-3.

Money to Loan

IN ANY SUM FROM
\$100 TO \$10,000,

on easy payment and low rate of interest.
Full particulars at the
POTTERS' BUILDING & SAVINGS COMPANY
Corner Fifth and Washington Streets.

The Press NEWS REVIEW.
RUMS CONSTANTLY

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Inspected What?

Why that Magnificent
JOB and BOOK WORK
turned out at the....

News Review Job Office.

**FINE Presses, Skilled
Workmen, Superb
Material. Thousands of
dollars worth of latest
Designs and Styles of
Type, Border and Novel-
ties. All work absolutely
guaranteed.**

Test the
News Review
Job Department.

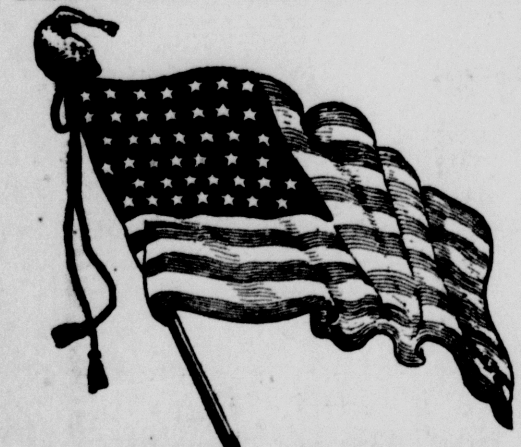
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 Three Months 1 25
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2

UNION LABEL
 UNION PAPERS.
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 the city by the printing of the above
 Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

WHILE Spain is considering our terms
 of peace General Miles goes marching
 on.

It was but right that an Ohioian and
 a son of a dead president of the United
 States should hoist the Stars and Stripes
 over Porto Rico.

If Admiral Dewey and General Mer-
 ritt must whip Aguinaldo as well as the
 Spanish in the Philippines that state-
 ment of their needing 50,000 men may
 be right in line with the truth.

It is probable that Premier Sagasta
 is only using some of his old tricks to
 quiet the populace of Spain when he
 announces that some "modifications of
 the original terms have been obtained."
 President McKinley is not the man to
 deal with the American public in that
 manner.

THE nomination of a candidate for
 congress by the Union Reform party of
 this district does not retard the progress
 of Hon. R. W. Tayler. That gentle-
 man will be elected by a splendid ma-
 jority in spite of the opposition, whether
 it be straight Democrat or under the
 guise of Union Reform.

WISDOM NOW.

With the independence of Cuba as-
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 of the starving, suffering people of the
 most productive isle on earth we have a
 duty to perform which must be well
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 ministration fought so fiercely against
 the recognition of a few scattered bands
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 scheme in New York, as a republic.
 Some day the Cubans will know the
 science of government. But they must
 be taught. They have many lessons to
 learn before they reach the standard re-
 quired by this government. They are
 intelligent, no one denies it, but through
 all these years of warfare they have
 been taught to observe every man who
 is not with them as against them. There
 was no neutral position. The man
 who did not stand for the lone star of
 the republic was taken as one who would
 shout for the orange and crimson of
 Spain.

They must forget these things. The
 fierce hatred so long burning in their
 bosoms must die away. They must
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 and noble American soldiers and states-
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 Cuban must be under the surveillance of
 Uncle Sam. He must, by the applica-
 tion of law, be taught industry and the
 ways of life. When this has been ac-
 complished he can have his republic,
 because he will know that liberty is a
 dangerous thing, and, when used un-
 wisely, capable of great injury.

Going to a Picnic.

A number of the members of the Afri-
 can M. E. church will Friday attend a
 union picnic at Cascade park given by
 the African M. E. church of Pittsburg.

DIRTY, LAZY LOT

Cubans do Not Find Favor With
 Americans.

EXPERIENCES OF THE EIGHTH

The Battalion Moved to Headquarters
 After Arrangements For Comfort Had
 Been Made—Spanish Officers After the
 Surrender Traded Cigars For Cigarettes
 With Our Boys—Something of the
 Battle From a Soldier's Standpoint—In-
 tensely Interesting Letter From the
 Front.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

NEAR SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 16—Our
 voyage from San Salvador to Cuba was
 uneventful. The weather was beauti-
 ful and our stately ship glided along
 without that rocking calculated to pro-
 duce food for the fishes.

After passing many islands, some
 barren and others covered with tropical
 vegetations we sighted the Vesuvius
 some miles off Santiago. Captains ex-
 changed greetings, and inquired after
 news from states and islands, and the
 average speed of 18 knots was resumed.
 Next we sighted the Texas, and then
 the Wilmington, after which ship after
 ship was passed until we reached
 Siboney at 6 o'clock Sunday morning.
 There being no anchorage in the harbor
 the St. Paul cruised about in order not
 to drift ashore, while the work of dis-
 embarkation began. The First battalion
 was the first off, but the St. Paul being
 one of the largest boats afloat and draw-
 ing much water, was compelled to
 stand out two miles from shore. In the
 evening two battleships commenced
 bombarding Morro fort, 10 or 12 miles
 down the coast, and by the flying debris
 one could see that nearly every shot
 told. Early Monday morning the work
 of landing troops was continued, and at
 10 o'clock Company E was ashore.

Siboney is an insignificant vil-
 lage of about 200 inhabi-
 tants, and a dirtier or more repul-
 sive place surely cannot be found. The
 natives live in thatched bamboo houses,
 and are as dirty as it is possible to be.
 Surrounded by rickety fences, each
 claim is covered by land crabs, which
 furnish a portion of their food. Crabs
 of all sizes, from the little fellow who is
 satisfied to make a temporary home
 under your leggings, to large five or six
 pounders, whose pinchers would ampu-
 tate one's toe or finger, should one be so
 unfortunate as to be within reach. In
 fact, it is impossible to step within one
 of the native's enclosures without crush-
 ing a crab.

Siboney is backed by towering hills,
 covered with cocoanut, palm, bamboo,
 limes and mangoes. A few yards from
 the coast is a swamp, the stench from
 which is almost unbearable. A narrow
 gauge railroad runs into the village, and
 the only thing American is an engine
 and iron bridge. The latter was torn
 and twisted by projectiles from the
 American fleet during the recent bom-
 bardment. A money order postoffice has
 been established. Carnegie has an ore
 crusher there.

After landing we marched about a
 mile up the railroad and prepared to
 pitch camp. Hundreds of Cubans be-
 sieged us with cocoanuts, mangoes
 and limes, and had no trouble in dis-
 posing of their goods, as the boys were
 heartily tired of the hardtack and corned
 beef fare. Orders were then issued to
 march to a point midway between Sib-
 oney and Santiago, and a rough tramp
 it was. On arriving at our destination
 tents were erected, ponchos spread and
 the boys proceeded to prepare for a good
 night's rest. But they forgot that this
 is the rainy season, and no sooner had
 they begun to snore than a perfect tor-
 rent began to fall, flooding every tent in
 camp. The rest of the night was spent
 on foot. Morning found the boys hard
 at work flooring their tents with bam-
 boo and cocoa leaves, while the rain
 continued unabated. All were drenched
 to the skin, but the boys turned in with
 wet clothes and slept as they never slept
 before, suffering no serious results.

General Shafter asked for a volunteer
 battalion to relieve the one on duty at
 headquarters, and Major Weybrecht
 promptly tendered the services of his
 command. Tents were at once struck,
 and we marched to our present location.
 It is the most dangerous on the island
 for here is General Miles, Shafter and
 their staffs and all the army stores. Span-
 ish sharpshooters lurk in the bushes and
 trees, and shots are heard quite fre-
 quently, but no fatalities have been
 reported. Discretion being the better
 part of valor, officers have torn off their
 stripes, as they have been the particular
 mark for the Dons since the war began.
 News came to camp yesterday that

Santiago had surrendered, and Lieuten-
 ant Hall and I started for the American
 firing line about five miles distant to
 look over the battle fields. Fierce fight-
 ing marked the route from Siboney to
 Santiago, and graves all along the line
 contain the dead. Roads were chopped
 through the cactus and brush, wire
 trochas cut down without a retreat.
 Commands were given to push forward
 to such a point, and there was nothing
 too formidable to stop the march when
 it once began. Spaniards were mowed
 down like hay, and many Americans
 fell. The Spaniards were driven to a
 bare hill overlooking Santiago where
 entrenchments had already been pre-
 pared, and it looked as though it would
 be impossible to dislodge them. At the
 foot of the hill is about a mile of cleared
 ground, and every American who ven-
 tured forth proved an excellent target
 for the sharpshooters who are adepts at
 marksmanship. A grand change was
 arranged in which three regiments par-
 ticipated. The Ninth regulars followed
 by the Tenth and supported by the
 Seventy-First New York ran out into
 the open, across and up the steep hill-
 side, man after man falling until the
 entrenchments were reached. The Span-
 iards became panic stricken and ran
 down the other side of the hill to their
 entrenchments outside of Santiago, a
 position which they have since held, al-
 though they could be dislodged in 15
 minutes by our artillery. Spaniards were
 dumped into their own entrenchments
 on the hill, thus digging their own
 graves. The loss to the Spaniards in the
 fight is estimated at about 2,500
 killed and wounded, while the Ameri-
 cans lost 600 killed and wounded.

The surrender of Santiago was timely
 as the city could be laid low in one
 hour. Mortars and cannon are pointed
 from every side. The distance to the
 Spanish entrenchments from the Ameri-
 can lines is less than a mile. Lieuten-
 ant Hall and I started toward the Span-
 ish lines after being informed by an
 officer that we would be promptly
 halted by a sentry when we had
 reached the American outposts. The
 sentry, however, was not on the alert
 and we passed across the valley of
 death to the Spanish lines, winning the
 distinction of being the first American
 soldiers across. Arms were stacked,
 and but few Spaniards occupied the
 trenches, the others taking advantage
 of the negotiations pending and going
 into town. We were treated very courte-
 ously by a lieutenant who offered us a
 pull from his flask. We were suspic-
 ious and declined with thanks. Cigars
 were the product which we accepted,
 and a box of cigarettes were given in ex-
 change. We then recrossed the valley
 in which hundreds of Spaniards have
 been buried, and over which thousands
 of vultures are floating. The heavy
 rains have unearthed many bodies and
 the stench is awful. We had some
 difficulty in getting back into the Ameri-
 can lines, but pleading ignorance of
 the lay of the land, were allowed
 through.

Yellow Jack has made its appearance
 and Siboney has been burned to the
 ground. Cubans are not allowed to
 stop in camp, and every precaution is
 being taken to prevent a spread of the
 disease. The health of the Eighth is
 excellent. Only one man, Private Hoff,
 of Company E, being ill, but not seri-
 ously.

The Cubans have plenty of money,
 but it is almost impossible to buy food,
 only from soldiers. Yesterday I noticed
 a Cuban pay 5 pesetas (\$1.00) for three
 hardtacks, while one of them gave 25
 pesetas in gold for about four pounds of
 salt pork.

How we wish we could find the man
 who started this war. The cry down
 here is "To h—ll with the Cubans; re-
 member the Maine." The Maine in-
 cident, and that alone, keeps the boys
 here. The Cubans are a filthy, lazy,
 ignorant people, who are not capable of
 running a government. They are also
 cowardly. To make them join in an at-
 tack it is necessary to force them from
 behind, and there are but few soldiers
 here who are Cuban sympathizers.
 There is of course a better class of
 Cubans, and they want an American
 government. They dress as neatly as
 circumstances will permit, and were the
 last to take up arms against Spain, as
 they feared the worst if a Cuban gov-
 ernment was established. The low
 grade of Cubans are black. Women are
 dressed in rags, children naked, and
 men half dressed. This is not through
 Spanish misrule, but through laziness
 and gluttony. They think of nothing
 but their stomachs.

Tomorrow I will visit El Caney, where
 thousands of refugees from Santiago are
 quartered, and where it is said the sights
 are most pitiable.

TRUMP.

—Attorney G. Y. Travis is spending a
 few days with friends in Jefferson
 county.

There is no Kodak
 but the

Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from
 at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn
 Mowers and Bicycles.

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THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.

EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless
 and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disap-
 point. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O.
 For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At **Kinsey's.**

WASH BOILERS.

Tin Boilers, - - - 35c, 45c, 55c
 Copper Bottom, Nos. 8 & 9, 75c, 85c
 All Copper, - - - \$1.75, \$1.85
 Wood Tubs, - - - 45c, 50c, 5c
 Galvanized Tubs, - - - 65c, 75c
 (Patent Wringer Attachment.)

Good Clothes Wringers,
 \$1 50, \$1.75, \$2.00

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,
 Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

HOMESTEAD MAY COME.

Arrangements Are Being Made For a
 Game.

The manager of the base ball team is
 still negotiating with the Homestead
 club for a game to be played here in the
 near future.

It is thought with an enclosed ground
 the local club can manage to pay ex-
 penses, and they are eager to get a
 chance to redeem themselves for their
 defeat of 16 to 0 by Homestead.

Liverpool In Lisbon.

Miss Lillie McKenty, of East Liver-
 pool, is the guest of Miss Maude Gill.

J. W. Shingleton and Miss Pearl Fin-
 ley, of East Liverpool, were in town
 yesterday.

Joseph Manor, of East Liverpool, was
 calling on Lisbon friends yesterday.—
 Lisbon Patriot.

Beverend Knox Is Here.

Beverend Knox, formerly pastor of
 the Second U. P. church, but now lo-

cated in the west, will arrive in the city
 this evening from Bellaire, and will
 spend a few days visiting the members
 of the congregation of the Second U.
 P. church.

Trains Were All Late.

All the trains from Cleveland today
 were from 10 to 20 minutes late.

Train 342 going east at 5 o'clock, this
 morning did not arrive until 7:15 o'clock.
 The delay was caused by a small wreck
 near K. N. tower, this side of Kensing-
 ton, during the night. No one was in-
 jured in the accident but considerable
 damage was caused the freight cars.

The noon train due at 12:07 did not
 come in until 12:23. This delay was
 caused by a hot box.

Sporting Events.

Arrangements are being made for
 series of races to be given at Columbia
 park.

This afternoon a match race between
 Invicta and McKinley is taking place.

The News Review.

LEADING DAILY OF COLUMBIANA COUNTY.

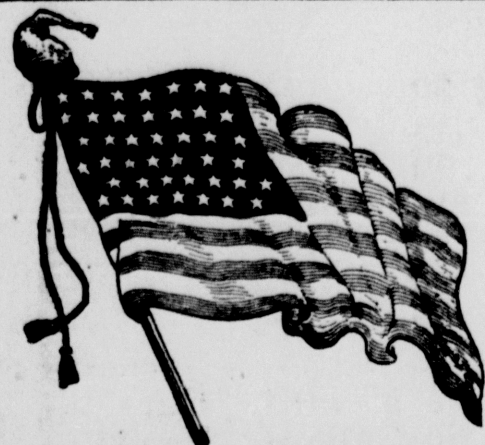
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The nomination of a candidate for congress by the Union Reform party of this district does not retard the progress of Hon. R. W. Taylor. That gentleman will be elected by a splendid majority in spite of the opposition, whether it be straight Democrat or under the guise of Union Reform.

WISDOM NOW.

With the independence of Cuba assured the responsibility of the United States becomes more apparent. Interfering as this government did in behalf of the starving, suffering people of the most productive island on earth we have a duty to perform which must be well done. Error now may cause disaster in the future. It is plainly the duty of President McKinley and his advisors to take care of Cuba.

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The Battalion Moved to Headquarters After Arrangements For Comfort Had Been Made—Spanish Officers After the Surrender Traded Cigars For Cigarettes With Our Boys—Something of the Battle From a Soldier's Standpoint—Intensely Interesting Letter From the Front.

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General Shafter asked for a volunteer battalion to relieve the one on duty at headquarters, and Major Weybrecht promptly tendered the services of his command. Tents were at once struck, and we marched to our present location. It is the most dangerous on the island for here is General Miles, Shafter and their staffs and all the army stores. Spanish sharpshooters lurk in the bushes and trees, and shots are heard quite frequently, but no fatalities have been reported. Discretion being the better part of valor, officers have torn off their stripes, as they have been the particular mark for the Dons since the war began. News came to camp yesterday that

Santiago had surrendered, and Lieutenant Hall and I started for the American firing line about five miles distant to look over the battle fields. Fierce fighting marked the route from Siboney to Santiago, and graves all along the line contain the dead. Roads were chopped through the cactus and brush, wire trochas cut down without a retreat. Commands were given to push forward to such a point, and there was nothing too formidable to stop the march when it once began. Spaniards were mowed down like hay, and many Americans fell. The Spaniards were driven to a bare hill overlooking Santiago where entrenchments had already been prepared, and it looked as though it would be impossible to dislodge them. At the foot of the hill is about a mile of cleared ground, and every American who ventured forth proved an excellent target for the sharpshooters who are adepts at marksmanship. A grand change was arranged in which three regiments participated. The Ninth regulars followed by the Tenth and supported by the Seventy-First New York ran out into the open, across and up the steep hillside, man after man falling until the entrenchments were reached. The Spaniards became panic stricken and ran down the other side of the hill to their entrenchments outside of Santiago, a position which they have since held, although they could be dislodged in 15 minutes by our artillery. Spaniards were dumped into their own entrenchments on the hill, thus digging their own graves. The loss to the Spaniards in the fight is estimated at about 2,500 killed and wounded, while the Americans lost 600 killed and wounded.

The surrender of Santiago was timely as the city could be laid low in one hour. Mortars and cannon are pointed from every side. The distance to the Spanish entrenchments from the American lines is less than a mile. Lieutenant Hall and I started toward the Spanish lines after being informed by an officer that we would be promptly halted by a sentry when we had reached the American outposts. The sentry, however, was not on the alert and we passed across the valley of death to the Spanish lines, winning the distinction of being the first American soldiers across. Arms were stacked, and but few Spaniards occupied the trenches, the others taking advantage of the negotiations pending and going into town. We were treated very courteously by a lieutenant who offered us a pull from his flask. We were suspicious and declined with thanks. Cigars were the product which we accepted, and a box of cigarettes were given in exchange. We then recrossed the valley in which hundreds of Spaniards have been buried, and over which thousands of vultures are floating. The heavy rains have unearthed many bodies and the stench is awful. We had some difficulty in getting back into the American lines, but pleading ignorance of the lay of the land, were allowed through.

Yellow Jack has made its appearance and Siboney has been burned to the ground. Cubans are not allowed to stop in camp, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The health of the Eighth is excellent. Only one man, Private Hoff, of Company E, being ill, but not seriously.

The Cubans have plenty of money, but it is almost impossible to buy food, only from soldiers. Yesterday I noticed a Cuban pay 5 pesetas (\$1.00) for three hardtacks, while one of them gave 25 pesetas in gold for about four pounds of salt pork.

How we wish we could find the man who started this war. The cry down here is "To hell with the Cubans; remember the Maine." The Maine incident, and that alone, keeps the boys here. The Cubans are a filthy, lazy, ignorant people, who are not capable of running a government. They are also cowardly. To make them join in an attack it is necessary to force them from behind, and there are but few soldiers here who are Cuban sympathizers. There is of course a better class of Cubans, and they want an American government. They dress as neatly as circumstances will permit, and were the last to take up arms against Spain, as they feared the worst if a Cuban government was established. The low grade of Cubans are black. Women are dressed in rags, children naked, and men half dressed. This is not through Spanish misrule, but through laziness and gluttony. They think of nothing but their stomachs.

Tomorrow I will visit El Caney, where thousands of refugees from Santiago are quartered, and where it is said the sights are most pitiable.

TRUMP.

—Attorney G. Y. Travis is spending a few days with friends in Jefferson county.

There is no Kodak but the . . . Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

~AT~

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O. For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At Kinsey's.

WASH BOILERS.

Tin Boilers, - - 35c, 45c, 55c
 Copper Bottom, Nos. 8 & 9, 75c, 85c
 All Copper, - - - \$1.75, \$1.85
 Wood Tubs, - - 45c, 50c, 5c
 Galvanized Tubs, - - 65c, 75c
 (Patent Wringer Attachment.)

Good Clothes Wringers,
 \$1 50, \$1.75, \$2.00

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,
 Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

HOMESTEAD MAY COME.

Arrangements Are Being Made For a Game.

The manager of the base ball team is still negotiating with the Homestead club for a game to be played here in the near future.

It is thought with an enclosed ground the local club can manage to pay expenses, and they are eager to get a chance to redeem themselves for their defeat of 16 to 0 by Homestead.

Liverpool In Lisbon.

Miss Lillie McKenty, of East Liverpool, is the guest of Miss Maude Gill.

J. W. Shingleton and Miss Pearl Finley, of East Liverpool, were in town yesterday.

Joseph Manor, of East Liverpool, was calling on Lisbon friends yesterday.—Lisbon Patriot.

Reverend Knox Is Here.

Reverend Knox, formerly pastor of the Second U. P. church, but now lo-

cated in the west, will arrive in the city this evening from Bellaire, and will spend a few days visiting the members of the congregation of the Second U. P. church.

Trains Were All Late.

All the trains from Cleveland today were from 10 to 20 minutes late.

Train 342 going east at 5 o'clock, this morning did not arrive until 7:15 o'clock. The delay was caused by a small wreck near K. N. tower, this side of Kensington, during the night. No one was injured in the accident but considerable damage was caused the freight cars.

The noon train due at 12:07 did not come in until 12:23. This delay was caused by a hot box.

Sporting Events.

Arrangements are being made for a series of races to be given at Columbian park.

This afternoon a match race between Invicts and McKinley is taking place.

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O'Hanlon this morning was somewhat improved, although during the night he suffered considerably.

Many complaints have been received from residents of Second street, relative to a young boy who goes about dressed in rags and telling a pitiable tale about his mother's condition, to whom he gives the name of Jackson, living in West End. Any information leading to his capture is now wanted by the police. The Jacksons in West End are self-supporting and need no assistance.

Word was received by the police from Mrs. Pierson, of Rosemont, Pa., about her husband who left his home on July 6 and since that time nothing has been heard from him. Pierson was a contractor and a moderate drinker, and since he left home his wife is of the opinion that as he often complained of pains in the head, he is incapable of telling his name or address. Pierson is 43 years old, weighs 184 pounds, 5.7 feet high, and had about \$500 on his person when he left home. He is the father of eight children, and a reward is offered for his capture.

Library picnic, Aug. 3. Racing

LIVERPOOL WILL GET HIM

If the Wellsville Police Do Not Find Him First.

Chief Duncan, of the Wellsville police force, was in the city today looking for a man who is wanted to settle an old fine in that village. The party also owes a fine in this city, and if the police here find him first he will be asked to settle before he is turned over to the Wellsville authorities.

This Is Mercer's Day.

Winnie Mercer will pitch today in the Washington-Pittsburg game, and a morning paper says:

"This will be ladies day at Exposition park and the fair ones will have a chance to see Jesse Tannehill and Winnie Mercer, the man with the curly locks, oppose each other in a twirling way."

More Tracks.

The gravel train did considerable filling in about the tracks near the flint mill yesterday. This work was the first done at that place for several weeks, but now the gravel trains will fill in the banks until enough earth has been placed there to allow the building of a number of needed tracks.

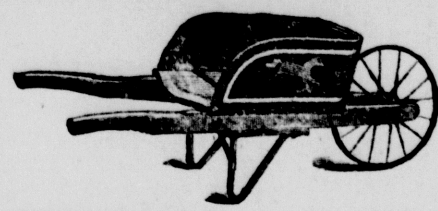
Enjoying Camp Life.

The street car men in camp at Line Island are having a very enjoyable time, and their visitors are numerous. They will not break camp until early next week.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.



W. A. HILL

5 AND 10,

Wholesale and Retail.

Wagons at 75c, 99c, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Mason's 1 qt. jars.....50c
Mason's ½ qt. jars.....85c
Tin cans (warranted).....25c
Hammocks.....50c to \$3.00

4 qt. coffee pot.....10c
3 qt. granite coffee pot.....25c
Clark's O. N. T.....4
Window Shades.....10c, 15c, 25c

TABLE OIL CLOTH 12½c and 15c.

Wall Paper Remnants. Having gone stock and assorted out all odds and ends, we have yet a lot of Remnants to sell you at less than half price. Come now, they will not last long.

Two Second Hand Bikes Cheap.

W. A. HILL, 5 & 10.

COUNCIL HAS NO MONEY.

But Streets Damaged by Rains Must Be Repaired.

Members of council are tossing wearily upon their beds these nights because they know the city must spend a lot of money repairing the damage caused by heavy rains. They would not toss if the city had the money or they knew where it could be legally obtained.

When the bond issue was submitted to the people and defeated, council believed it was a calamity, but now that more rain has come and more damage has been done they know it is infinitely worse. They have no money, and since the streets must be repaired they must obtain the required funds in another way. "Using our face," as one member put it. The original estimate would not cover the damage and when the people vote on bonds again, as they certainly will in the near future, the amount asked will be greater.

The plan now is to have the streets fixed as soon as possible, borrowing money from the banks in anticipation of the bond issue. If any one in town has a better scheme council would like to see him come forward and present it.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

SCHOOL BONDS

Will Be Sold Just as Soon as Possible.

At the next meeting of the board of education the issuing of \$6,000 worth of bonds will be considered.

After the regular meeting last evening Clerk Norris presented the bond question as the law allows the board to sell their bonds in September but not before. The advertising for bids will be done after the next meeting and the bonds will be sold in September.

The insurance policies upon several of the buildings will expire in the near future, but they will be renewed by the clerk for three and five years.

GAVE OUT THE TERMS.

They Are the Same as Those Published in This Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—[Special]—President McKinley today gave out officially the terms of peace as offered to Spain. They are the same as those given in this paper last week.

No statement was made as to whether Spain has taken official action.

Running races, Library picnic.

THE LIBRARY PICNIC.

Arrangements Completed For an Enjoyable Time.

The library picnic will take place tomorrow at Columbian park, and a large crowd is expected.

The program of sports is the best of season, and the races have already created much interest. Particularly is that true of the Chinese race.

Notice.

The much talked of pottery play, the "Middleman," will be presented at the opera house Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10, under the direction of Mr. James Durkin, for the benefit of the soldiers' memorial chapel. Nowling's full orchestra. Reserved seats now on sale at Reed's drug store. Prices, 35, 25 and 15 cents.

All members of Hope castle No. 33, Knights of the Golden Eagle are requested to meet in the Rechabite hall at 7:30 tonight. Business of importance. Grand Chief Mueller will be present. JOSEPH SMITH, M. of K.

PROMINENT ATTORNEYS

Will Fight the Case of the Accused McConnaughey.

Mr. McConnaughey, father of James McConnaughey, who is at present in jail charged with shooting Frank O'Hanlon, in speaking to a reporter of the case of his son said:

"Mayor Bough intended to hold the hearing today but postponed it in order that I might get my attorneys here, Judge Driggs and J. C. Heilem, of Bridgeport. I am looking after the interests of my son and will use my utmost efforts to save him. My boy never was in trouble before he came to this city."

Artificial Cream.

A cooking teacher tells of a manufactured cream that is worth knowing about in emergencies, when the real article is not to be had. It is made from the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Half a cup of cold milk is added by degrees and all beaten together very stiff. A cup of milk is heated over the fire, with a small butter ball melted in it. This is allowed to come just to the boiling point, when it is removed to a cooler part of the stove and the beaten egg mixture added. When it has all thickened very slightly to about the consistency of thick cream, it is taken off and strained and cooled. This may be used as cream for serving with fresh or preserved fruits, but it is needless to add it will not whip.—New York Post.

Elected Officers.

The Cooperative Glass company held a meeting in Turner hall last evening and transacted much business. Temporary officers were elected and within a few months permanent officers will be chosen.

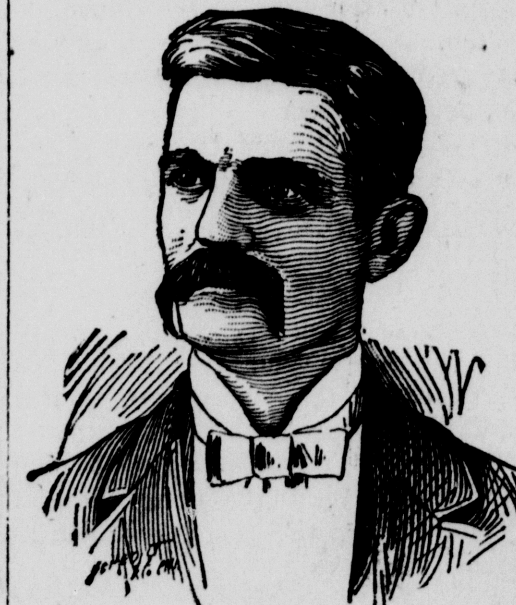
Hindoo Use Little Soap.

The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

Here on Business.

A. J. Webber, a leading business man of Ironton, is in the city today on business.

Spring Grove CAMP MEETING,



Aug. 4 to 14

VISITING MINISTERS.

SAM JONES, B. S. TAYLOR, J. H. NORRIS, and others.

Music—Harris and wife, Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

Dormitory Now Open.

Several desirable cottages for rent. Apply to Ben Harker, at ground. Season Tickets, 50c. For sale at A. H. Bulger's, East Liverpool. E. S. Kelley's, Wellsville.

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O'Hanlon this morning was somewhat improved, although during the night he suffered considerably.

Many complaints have been received from residents of Second street, relative to a young boy who goes about dressed in rags and telling a pitiable tale about his mother's condition, to whom he gives the name of Jackson, living in West End. Any information leading to his capture is now wanted by the police. The Jacksons in West End are self-supporting and need no assistance.

Word was received by the police from Mrs. Pierson, of Rosemont, Pa., about her husband who left his home on July 6 and since that time nothing has been heard from him. Pierson was a contractor and a moderate drinker, and since he left home his wife is of the opinion that as he often complained of pains in the head, he is incapable of telling his name or address. Pierson is 43 years old, weighs 184 pounds, 5.7 feet high, and had about \$500 on his person when he left home. He is the father of eight children, and a reward is offered for his capture.

Library picnic, Aug. 3. Racing

LIVERPOOL WILL GET HIM

If the Wellsville Police Do Not Find Him First.

Chief Duncan, of the Wellsville police force, was in the city today looking for a man who is wanted to settle an old fine in that village. The party also owes a fine in this city, and if the police here find him first he will be asked to settle before he is turned over to the Wellsville authorities.

This Is Mercer's Day.

Winnie Mercer will pitch today in the Washington-Pittsburg game, and a morning paper says:

"This will be ladies day at Exposition park and the fair ones will have a chance to see Jesse Tannehill and Winnie Mercer, the man with the curly locks, oppose each other in a twirling way."

More Tracks.

The gravel train did considerable filling in about the tracks near the flint mill yesterday. This work was the first done at that place for several weeks, but now the gravel trains will fill in the banks until enough earth has been placed there to allow the building of a number of needed tracks.

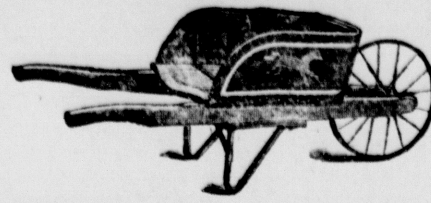
Enjoying Camp Life.

The street car men in camp at Line Island are having a very enjoyable time, and their visitors are numerous. They will not break camp until early next week.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.



W. A. HILL

5 AND 10,

Wholesale and Retail.

Wagons at 75c, 99c, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Mason's 1 qt. jars.....50c
Mason's 1/2 qt. jars.....85c
Tin cans (warranted).....25c
Hammocks.....50c to \$3.00

4 qt. coffee pot.....10c
3 qt. granite coffee pot.....25c
Clark's O. N. T.....4
Window Shades.....10c, 15c, 25c

TABLE OIL CLOTH 12¹/₂c and 15c.

Wall Paper Remnants. Having gone stock and assorted out all odds and ends, we have yet a lot of Remnants to sell you at less than half price. Come now, they will not last long.

Two Second Hand Bikes Cheap.

W. A. HILL, 5 & 10.

COUNCIL HAS NO MONEY.

But Streets Damaged by Rains Must Be Repaired.

Members of council are tossing wearily upon their beds these nights because they know the city must spend a lot of money repairing the damage caused by heavy rains. They would not toss if the city had the money or they knew where it could be legally obtained.

When the bond issue was submitted to the people and defeated, council believed it was a calamity, but now that more rain has come and more damage has been done they know it is infinitely worse. They have no money, and since the streets must be repaired they must obtain the required funds in another way, "using our face," as one member put it. The original estimate would not cover the damage and when the people vote on bonds again, as they certainly will in the near future, the amount asked will be greater.

The plan now is to have the streets fixed as soon as possible, borrowing money from the banks in anticipation of the bond issue. If any one in town has a better scheme council would like to see him come forward and present it.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

SCHOOL BONDS

Will Be Sold Just as Soon as Possible.

At the next meeting of the board of education the issuing of \$6,000 worth of bonds will be considered.

After the regular meeting last evening Clerk Norris presented the bond question as the law allows the board to sell their bonds in September but not before. The advertising for bids will be done after the next meeting and the bonds will be sold in September.

The insurance policies upon several of the buildings will expire in the near future, but they will be renewed by the clerk for three and five years.

GAVE OUT THE TERMS.

They Are the Same as Those Published in This Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—[Special]—President McKinley today gave out officially the terms of peace as offered to Spain. They are the same as those given in this paper last week.

No statement was made as to whether Spain has taken official action.

Running races, Library picnic.

THE LIBRARY PICNIC.

Arrangements Completed For an Enjoyable Time.

The library picnic will take place tomorrow at Columbian park, and a large crowd is expected.

The program of sports is the best of season, and the races have already created much interest. Particularly is that true of the Chinese race.

Notice.

The much talked of pottery play, the "Middleman," will be presented at the opera house Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10, under the direction of Mr. James Durkin, for the benefit of the soldiers' memorial chapel. Nowling's full orchestra. Reserved seats now on sale at Reed's drug store. Prices, 35, 25 and 15 cents.

All members of Hope castle No. 33, Knights of the Golden Eagle are requested to meet in the Rechabite hall at 7:30 tonight. Business of importance. Grand Chief Mueller will be present. JOSEPH SMITH, M. of K.

PROMINENT ATTORNEYS

Will Fight the Case of the Accused McConnaughey.

Mr. McConnaughey, father of James McConnaughey, who is at present in jail charged with shooting Frank O'Hanlon, in speaking to a reporter of the case of his son said:

"Mayor Bough intended to hold the hearing today but postponed it in order that I might get my attorneys here, Judge Driggs and J. C. Heilem, of Bridgeport. I am looking after the interests of my son and will use my utmost efforts to save him. My boy never was in trouble before he came to this city."

Artificial Cream.

A cooking teacher tells of a manufactured cream that is worth knowing about in emergencies, when the real article is not to be had. It is made from the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Half a cup of cold milk is added by degrees and all beaten together very stiff. A cup of milk is heated over the fire, with a small butter ball melted in it. This is allowed to come just to the boiling point, when it is removed to a cooler part of the stove and the beaten egg mixture added. When it has all thickened very slightly to about the consistency of thick cream, it is taken off and strained and cooled. This may be used as cream for serving with fresh or preserved fruits, but it is needless to add it will not whip.—New York Post.

Elected Officers.

The Cooperative Glass company held a meeting in Turner hall last evening and transacted much business. Temporary officers were elected and within a few months permanent officers will be chosen.

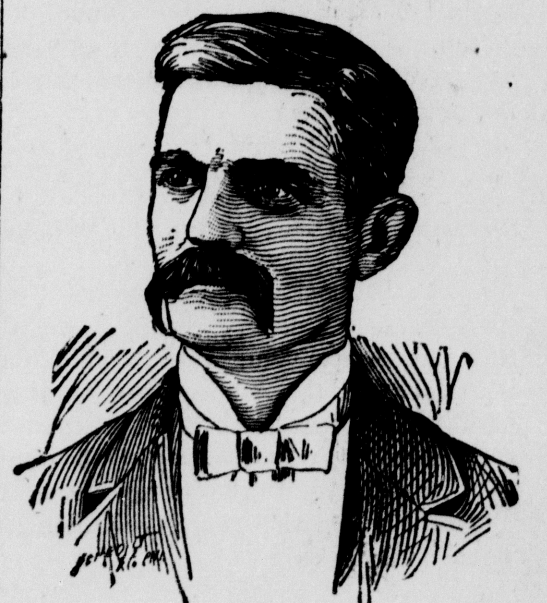
Hindoos Use Little Soap.

The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost an unknown luxury with the natives.

Here on Business.

A. J. Webber, a leading business man of Irondale, is in the city today on business.

Spring Grove CAMP MEETING,



Aug. 4 to 14

VISITING MINISTERS.

SAM JONES, B. S. TAYLOR, J. H. NORRIS, and others.

Music—Harris and wife, Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

Dormitory Now Open.

Several desirable cottages for rent. Apply to Ben Harker, at ground. Season Tickets, 50c. For sale at A. H. Bulger's, East Liverpool, E. S. Kelley's, Wells-ville.

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THE BREATH OF ARBUTUS.

What is it in the summer air tonight
That brings me dreams of dear days long ago
And memories of hearts that have for years
Been colder than the Alps' eternal snow?

The dewy violet of heavenly blue,
The faint breath of arbutus on the air,
Bring sadly back those dear dead days
And one who told me I was fair.

We stood amid the flowers, dewy, sweet,
My hero in his coat of loyal blue.
He kissed my tears away and said: "Farewell!
My country needs me, dear, more than do you."

There came a day. The sun refused to shine.
High heaven tried to wash away the stain.
Night spread her mantle gently o'er the field—
The south wind moaned a requiem for the slain.

Back in a corner of the garret dark
There stands an oaken chest, and buried deep
Within it lies a package worn and old.
But when 'tis ashes still my heart will keep

In sacred memory the love that gave
To me the sweet arbutus, faded, dead,
But gave to God and country all he had
And in the southland found a narrow bed.

'Tis this the south wind wafts to me tonight—
Fond memory's the harp o'er which she plays—
The gentle breath of sweet arbutus flowers
And tender thoughts of forgotten days.

—R. V. B. S. in Scranton Republican.

TOILERS OF THE AIR.

How the Work on a Suspension Bridge Is Done.

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then without finching proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet, they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pulley and rope a redhot band of steel, which the cable workers seize with their pinchers and clasp around the large cable on which they are resting. Then while the steel is still hot and malleable, the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position, and the end welded into the red-hot steel band encircling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering, twisting and bending the metal before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion.

When this cable is forged into its place, the workmen take a few moments of rest, and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way until there is a regular tangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spider web such as never existed in the home of the insect that weaves the webs in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished, and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state.

The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

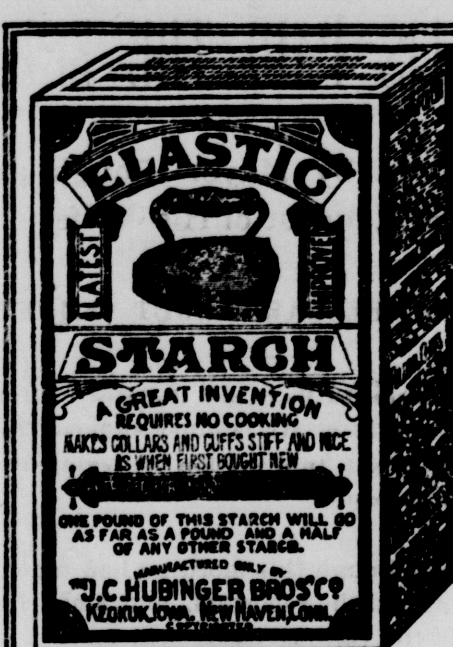
To them their dizzy height is no more than the 15 or 20 feet are to the ordinary carpenter or house painter. They seldom use ladders. They would be constantly in the way. If they want to reach a higher framework, they climb nimbly up the steel works or jump lightly across from one truss to another. A jump of three feet from girder to girder is a commonplace occurrence to them.—George E. Walsh in Godey's Magazine.

JAPANESE MUSIC.

There's Art In It That Cannot Be Analyzed by Occidentals.

To one who never heard it it is impossible to give a definite idea of Japanese music, and to one who hears it for the first time it must either repel or strangely attract, for its fantastic intervals and fractional tones demand a totally new sense of musical appreciation and call into being a new set of musical sensations. It is as if a hitherto closed door between sense and spirit had been suddenly thrown open. One feels that if reincarnation be true, one might through this door alone remember and reconstruct those vanished existences. Only in the tones of their own unguisu, a bird which has but three notes, have I heard anything so occult.

Japanese music is like Japanese art, which, with its unperceived spirit, sense and symbolism, its strange method of brush handling, might seem merely grotesque at first, but which gradually reveals to the initiated eye mysteries within mysteries of artistic form and perception, until presently one finds



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks,
English Quail,

American Pheasant,
English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer. Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch. Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:40 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

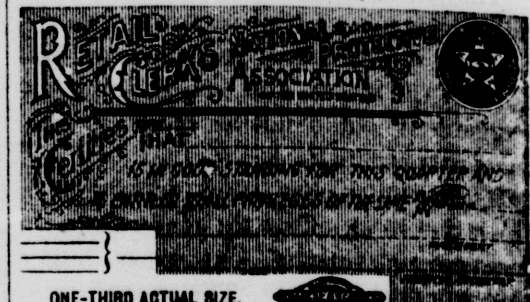
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER. Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.



The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

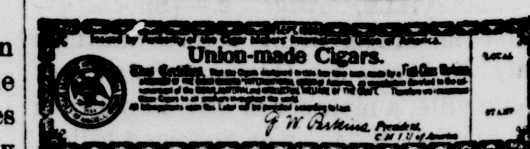


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

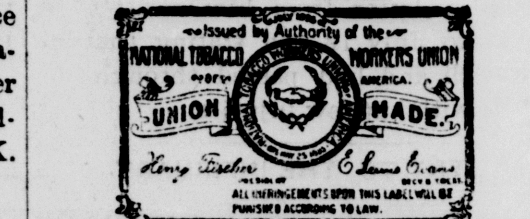
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

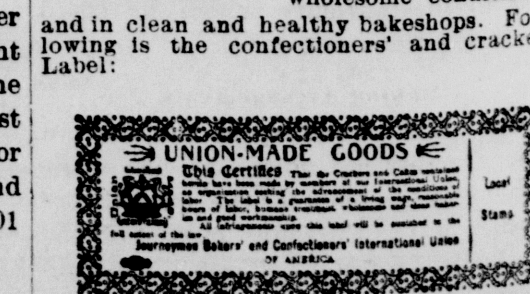
TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



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TOILERS OF THE AIR.

How the Work on a Suspension Bridge Is Done.

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then without flinching proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet, they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pulley and rope a red-hot band of steel, which the cable workers seize with their pinches and clasp around the large cable on which they are resting. Then while the steel is still hot and malleable, the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position, and the end welded into the red-hot steel band encircling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering, twisting and bending the metal before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion.

When this cable is forged into its place, the workmen take a few moments of rest, and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way until there is a regular tangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spider web such as never existed in the home of the insect that weaves the webs in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished, and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state.

The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

To them their dizzy height is no more than the 15 or 20 feet are to the ordinary carpenter or house painter. They seldom use ladders. They would be constantly in the way. If they want to reach a higher framework, they climb nimbly up the steel works or jump lightly across from one truss to another. A jump of three feet from girder to girder is a commonplace occurrence to them.—George E. Walsh in Godey's Magazine.

JAPANESE MUSIC.

There's Art in It That Cannot Be Analyzed by Occidentals.

To one who never heard it it is impossible to give a definite idea of Japanese music, and to one who hears it for the first time it must either repel or strangely attract, for its fantastic intervals and fractional tones demand a totally new sense of musical appreciation and call into being a new set of musical sensations. It is as if a hitherto closed door between sense and spirit had been suddenly thrown open. One feels that if reincarnation be true, one might through this door alone remember and reconstruct those vanished existences. Only in the tones of their own unguisu, a bird which has but three notes, have I heard anything so occult.

Japanese music is like Japanese art, which, with its unperceived spirit, sense and symbolism, might seem merely grotesque at first, but which gradually reveals to the initiated eye mysteries within mysteries of artistic form and perception, until presently one finds



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, 30d returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburgh, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer in Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa. *

Summer Havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m. *

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

UNION LABELS.

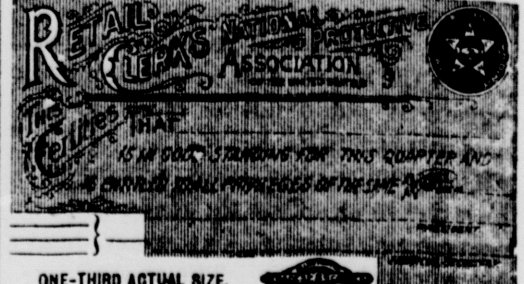
It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases.

Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

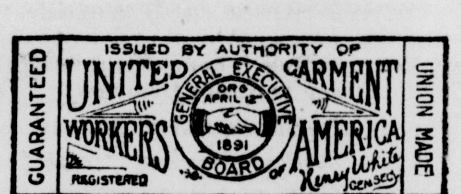


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

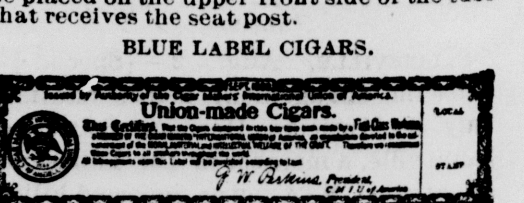


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

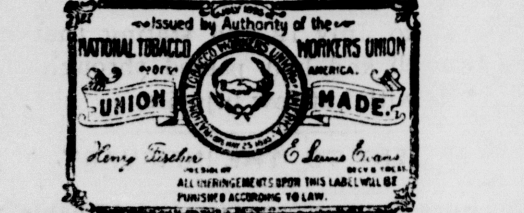
"Do you not think that others should do unto you?" You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



HORRORS OF EL CANEY

HORRIBLE SUFFERING OF REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM SANTIAGO.

Mothers Fight For Food For Their Children—Frenchmen Offer Gold for a Can of Milk—Commissioner Bruce Relieves Many Who Would Otherwise Have Died.

The New York World's correspondent, Louis Seibold, writing under the date of July 15 from El Caney, Cuba, describes the suffering of refugees there as follows:

Such a city of horrors as this town of war could not exist anywhere on the American continent for 24 hours. Happily its existence on the island of Cuba, which has known all the horrors of war and pestilence for 20 years back, is soon to end. But today in the ruins of the old church, fashioned in crude imitation of Moorish-Hispano style, men, women and children are fighting over a handful of rice, which burly troopers of the second cavalry are lading out of an immense pot, piping hot.

Each dipperful of this precious store is intended for a family. Money, with which the people are well supplied, will not buy any greater quantity. I saw a Cuban named Cartiliano offer Major Allen of the second cavalry a shining \$20 goldpiece for four hard tacks. His bribe, free from any suggestions of criminal intent, was rejected. Two of his children were literally starving, but as he had received his share of rice he could get no more.

A German woman of 30, and real pretty, named Koetzen, appealed to me as I rode into the town for help for her sister. She spoke English fluently, and her manners were those of a woman of refinement. Yet when I first saw her she was squabbling with a brawny Cuban woman, black as midnight, over the possession of a bit of bacon the size of a ginger cake.

"Oh, please—please, sir," she pleaded, tears falling down her cheeks, "please help me. My little girl has not eaten for three days. Her stomach is swollen and I am afraid she is dying. If I could only get a little meat or a little milk for her! Please, I have money. My husband is still in that den."

She pointed to an ancient adobe dwelling, facing the public square, the pest hole of the town. Mrs. Koetzen's pitiful appeal inspired me to speak to Captain Stewart M. Brice, commissary of the Greater New York, commissary of El Caney, and an honor to both his citizenship and the uniform he wears. Mrs. Koetzen's temporary distress was alleviated in a few minutes by Brice, though a thousand hungry women and children scowled at him.

Brice started in to describe to me the awful conditions that prevailed in El Caney, much better, though, than when he had first come. He had not spoken a dozen words when there broke through the crowd of white, black, bronze, saffron and yellow people who watched our every movement with famished eyes, a scrawny black woman, clutching to her flattened breasts the skeleton of a human babe 3 or 4 months old. She dropped to the ground at our feet and holding up her baby, which gave no evidence of being alive, implored us with a torrent of jargon to save its life.

"Dying, dying," she wailed. Dr. Sheppard of New York, who is nobly trying to relieve the suffering, took the baby from her.

"In the last stage of starvation," he said sententiously.

The doctor gave the child a soothing draft, and the poor, black mother squatted on the floor beside the writhing body of a trooper, supposed to be suffering from the yellow fever, and crooned to it with a weird lullaby. The child died an hour later. The mother told Dr. Bangs, one of the Red Cross staff, that she had three other children, all dying from starvation, in an old, spacious mansion with picturesque courtyard, flagged with painted stones, from which the French flag waves to mark the temporary quarters of the consul of that nation.

I found a group of French gentlemen, immaculate in white duck, but as hungry looking as the squalid, clamoring crowd in the public square. They were trying to reach the consul, who was ill in bed. They made a plaintive appeal to Brice and myself for food for their families. One of them, Antoine Le-maire, who has lived in Santiago for 25 years, pleaded for a can of milk. He jingled a lot of gold in his hand.

"If monsieur would permit me to buy it for my wife, who is very ill," he said. "She is so weak. I am greatly distressed for her."

Brice told me he could not buy, but, like the good fellow he is, procured a couple of tablespoonfuls of the coveted milk and was repaid by gratitude such as only the starving can express.

"On Tuesday, when I first visited El Caney, more than ten persons were reported to Dr. Bangs as having died, one of whom had succumbed to yellow fever. The fifth of the town was indescribable. Pools in every part of the public square attracted thousands of flies, and around them, with eyes strained in the direction of the church where the government has established its headquarters and around the chapel over which the Red Cross flag floats, were hundreds of naked children and women, most of whom were black, in scant attire.

The daily life of the refugees at Caney is a story of suffering from the time they awake, at the first approach of dawn, to rush to the church in quest of food, until they sink wearily in hopeless and huddled confusion to sleep. Later at night there is no diversion of any character—nothing save vain, incessant search for food. The approach of two or more men on horseback is heralded as the coming of a pack train laden with food, and when it is discovered that the visitors do not bring food the keenest disappointment is experienced.

disposal may be settled in the treaty. If the treaty, however, does not provide for the disposal of any of these islands, it will remain in possession of the power whose army or navy holds it at the time of ratification.

Some publicists to whom the writer is indebted are of the opinion that if much time will be needed to itemize all of the necessary agreements, a preliminary treaty establishing an end to the war should first be made with the understanding that separate articles may afterward be added until every point is settled. Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not be a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall surely extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side.

Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries, that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American. The president, perhaps, has in mind whom he will appoint for this important duty, although, of course, it would be premature for their names to be mentioned. The treaty of Paris was drawn by John Adams, then minister to the Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, minister to the court of Versailles, and John Jay, minister to Madrid, acting for us, and by David Hartley, M. P., acting for Great Britain. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was signed at Ghent in 1814 by John Quincy Adams, minister to Russia; J. A. Bayard, ex-United States senator; Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives; Albert Gallatin, ex-secretary of the treasury, and Jonathan Russell. Our sole plenipotentiary who signed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico in 1846 was Nicolas Trist, ex-assistant secretary of state. President McKinley will therefore be permitted by precedent to appoint as plenipotentiaries to form a treaty of peace with Spain almost any man in public life who may be acceptable to all parties concerned—Benjamin Harrison, for instance, or John Sherman might be among them.

Were the treaty signed in Washington the secretary of state might be appointed, but it is contrary to custom to sign a treaty of peace in either of the two countries at war. The theory is that all pressure on either side would be avoided in a neutral country. The signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, however, was an exception to the rule. In fact, the treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain and the United States on the other, was also an exception, Paris being within the territory of one of the governments involved.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

Judging from precedents, the Spanish-American treaty of peace will be an interesting document from a purely literary point of view. Makers of treaties of all kinds are fond of inserting as many flourishes as possible. The preambles of treaties of peace are especially rich with high flown phrases. The treaty of Paris begins thus:

"In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity: It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire, etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings," etc.

The treaty of Ghent, 1814, is less pretentious in composition:

"His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship

and good understanding between them, etc.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, begins:

"In the name of Almighty God: The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of war," etc.

Whatever possessions of Spain may be ceded to us by the treaty of peace will continue under their old laws until congress formally declares them territories of the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

SPAIN SINNED MORTALLY.

Dupuy de Lome Says She Can Only Repent and Reform—Cuba Should Be Ours.

The full interview recently had in Madrid with Senor Dupuy de Lome, formerly Spanish minister to the United States, a brief summary of which was cabled to the New York Sun, was recently received in London by mail. Senor de Lome, after saying that over-



SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME.

tures for peace should have been made after the glorious fight on July 1 near Santiago and that there was an excellent opportunity for peace now, when the Americans had discovered how unworthy the Cubans are, added that Spain should not recognize the independence of Cuba, but should hand over the island to the United States, who would protect the loyal inhabitants from the vengeance of the "rebel scum."

When asked where he placed the blame for the disasters that have befallen Spain, Senor de Lome replied: "The government, the army and navy, the diplomatists and the party politicians have all sinned. The fatherland has sinned mortally. Its patriotism and all its actions have been passive. It has not striven to achieve anything; consequently it has achieved nothing. The only thing we can do now is to repent and reform. If we have not known how to defend the country we received from our fathers, let us see that our sons do better."

PLAN FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Suggestions as to Retaining and Using Captured Spanish Provinces.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: SIR—Allow a layman to suggest a proper settlement with Spain and offer a programme:

First.—Secure by a just treaty all the possessions of Spain outside of Europe.

Second.—Keep all permanently.

Third.—While retaining control of every inch as to its government, etc., freely give each of the commercial nations permanent coaling facilities in both peace and war at all places (to be agreed upon) where they may be really needed, but—

Fourth.—Make it a condition of giving these privileges that the nations receiving them shall join in a covenant and agreement declaring all such coaling stations neutral grounds, wherein no battles or warlike operations of any kind should ever be allowed. The larger this neutral area the better for all, even if made to include the entire group of islands acquired and the surrounding waters.

This arrangement would—
A.—Leave the United States nearly as free as now from complications with the great powers of Europe.

B.—The transfer under such conditions would benefit all people, including those of Spain.

C.—It would tend in a marked way toward peace for the world at large.

D.—It would give the United States practical control of the cane sugar of the world, of fabric fibers, from silk to manila, jute and sisal, and of many other tropical products which in the aggregate reach enormous amounts in value.

E.—It would in the near future place the commercial marine of the United States in advance of that of any other nation, not excepting England, and in ocean transportation it would be the greatest burden bearer.

F.—It would encircle the world with a broad girdle, wherein American influences would plant and support the highest and best type of Christian civilization, spreading its beneficence north and south like a good leaven, until all countries would partake of its benefits. This is the opportunity of the United States. If passed by, it is not likely to return. To bring it all about the nation can afford, except as to territory, to be overwhelmingly generous to Spain.

Ought not this opportunity in the interest of the whole world to be improved?
R. C. E.

OLD GLORY WILL GO UP

Next Monday Evening at Central School Building.

CARROLL CLUB'S FINE FLAG

Will Be Flung to the Breeze—Exercises Will Begin at 7 O'Clock, but the Program Has Not Yet Been Arranged—Rev. Father Farrell to Be Here.

The arrangements of the Carroll club for the raising of a large flag at the Central school building are almost completed. Daniel McCurren, chairman of the committee who have the matter in hand, was seen this morning. Of the arrangements that have been made to date he said:

"The flag which will be raised is one of the best that could be secured. It is 12x24 feet and will be raised next Monday evening, weather permitting. The entire program will be made public within a few days, and what has been done already is only premature. The ceremony will commence at 7 o'clock, and the speaker of the evening will be Rev. Father Farrell, of Cleveland, a graduate of the Liverpool schools and of the American college at Rome. His subject will be one of patriotism, and will deal largely with the victories of America's forces over those of Spain."

The board of education, who were notified of the intended action of the club, will meet this week to complete their arrangements. They have done nothing so far but accept the offer of the club, and at the meeting this week all matters of detail will be touched upon.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

ERECT FLAGPOLES.

A Resident Does Not Like the Present System.

"I believe the board of education should abandon the old plan of hanging the Stars and Stripes from the windows of the various school buildings," said a well known resident.

"There is a nice pole at Central building and another at the West End, but other buildings are not so well provided. The flag always looks better on a pole, and when they hang from windows it seems as though the big town of Liverpool was afraid to spend a few dollars in the right direction."

TALKED IN A TENT.

Reverend Vibbert Opened His Temperance Campaign.

Rev. Geo. W. Vibbert, who has been in Wellsville for several weeks talking temperance, opened a series of meetings in the Association tent at Fifth and Washington streets last night.

While the audience was not large, the enthusiasm was such as to give the gentleman much encouragement, and he made an excellent address. He will speak tonight in the Diamond, and later at the tent.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION,

But the Exact Date Has Not Been Announced.

The civil service commission has announced that an examination for the postoffice service will be held in this city some time between Oct. 1 and 15.

All persons desiring to be examined should call on Secretary McClure at the postoffice for information. Applications must be filed prior to Sept. 1. Soon after the applications are filed the exact date of the examination will be made known.

Day of sport, Library picnic.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Entered Suit.

William Elwell has entered suit in the court of Squire Rose against Edward Talbert for \$10.45, claimed due for rent. The case will be heard Friday.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSsing, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half-tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

HE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

HORRORS OF EL CANEY

HORRIBLE SUFFERING OF REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM SANTIAGO.

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Each dipperful of this precious store is intended for a family. Money, with which the people are well supplied, will not buy any greater quantity. I saw a Cuban named Cartilano offer Major Allen of the Second cavalry a shining \$20 goldpiece for four hard tacks. His bribe, free from any suggestions of criminal intent, was rejected. Two of his children were literally starving, but as he had received his share of rice he could get no more.

A German woman of 30, and real pretty, named Koetzen, appealed to me as I rode into the town for help for her sister. She spoke English fluently, and her manners were those of a woman of refinement. Yet when I first saw her she was squabbling with a brawny Cuban woman, black as midnight, over the possession of a bit of bacon the size of a ginger cake.

"Oh, please—please, sir," she pleaded, tears falling down her cheeks, "please help me. My little girl has not eaten for three days. Her stomach is swollen and I am afraid she is dying. If I could only get a little meat or a little milk for her! Please, I have money. My husband is still in that den."

She pointed to an ancient adobe dwelling, facing the public square, the pest hole of the town. Mrs. Koetzen's pitiful appeal inspired me to speak to Captain Stewart M. Brice, councilman of the Greater New York, commissary of El Caney, and an honor to both his citizenship and the uniform he wears. Mrs. Koetzen's temporary distress was alleviated in a few minutes by Brice, though a thousand hungry women and children scowled at him.

Brice started in to describe to me the awful conditions that prevailed in El Caney, much better, though, than when he had first come. He had not spoken a dozen words when there broke through the crowd of white, black, bronze, saffron and yellow people who watched our every movement with famished eyes, a scrawny black woman, clutching to her flattened breasts the skeleton of a human babe 3 or 4 months old. She dropped to the ground at our feet and holding up her baby, which gave no evidence of being alive, implored us with a torrent of jargon to save its life.

"Dying, dying," she wailed. Dr. Sheppard of New York, who is nobly trying to relieve the suffering, took the baby from her.

"In the last stage of starvation," he said sententiously.

The doctor gave the child a soothing draft, and the poor, black mother squatted on the floor beside the writhing body of a trooper, supposed to be suffering from the yellow fever, and crooned to it with a weird lullaby. The child died an hour later. The mother told Dr. Bangs, one of the Red Cross staff, that she had three other children, all dying from starvation, in an old, spacious mansion with picturesque courtyard, flagged with painted stones, from which the French flag waves to mark the temporary quarters of the consul of that nation.

I found a group of French gentlemen, immaculate in white duck, but as hungry looking as the squalid, clamoring crowd in the public square. They were trying to reach the consul, who was ill in bed. They made a plaintive appeal to Brice and myself for food for their families. One of them, Antoine Lemaire, who has lived in Santiago for 25 years, pleaded for a can of milk. He jingled a lot of gold in his hand.

"If monsieur would permit me to buy it for my wife, who is very ill," he said. "She is so weak. I am greatly distressed for her."

Brice told me he could not buy, but, like the good fellow he is, procured a couple of tablespoonfuls of the coveted milk and was repaid by gratitude such as only the starving can express.

"On Tuesday, when I first visited El Caney, more than ten persons were reported to Dr. Bangs as having died, one of whom had succumbed to yellow fever. The fifth of the town was indescribable. Pools in every part of the public square attracted thousands of flies, and around them, with eyes strained in the direction of the church where the government has established its headquarters and around the chapel over which the Red Cross flag floats, were hundreds of naked children and women, most of whom were black, in scant attire.

The daily life of the refugees at Caney is a story of suffering from the time they awake, at the first approach of dawn, to rush to the church in quest of food, until they sink wearily in hopeless and huddled confusion to sleep. Later at night there is no diversion of any character—nothing save vain, incessant search for food. The approach of two or more men on horseback is heralded as the coming of a pack train laden with food, and when it is discovered that the visitors do not bring food the keenest disappointment is experienced.

disposal may be settled in the treaty. If the treaty, however, does not provide for the disposal of any of these islands, it will remain in possession of the power whose army or navy holds it at the time of ratification.

Some publicists to whom the writer is indebted are of the opinion that if much time will be needed to itemize all of the necessary agreements, a preliminary treaty establishing an end to the war should first be made with the understanding that separate articles may afterward be added, until every point is settled. Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not be a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall surely extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side. Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries, that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American. The president, perhaps, has in mind whom he will appoint for this important duty, although, of course, it would be premature for their names to be mentioned. The treaty of Paris was drawn by John Adams, then minister to the Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, minister to the court of Versailles, and John Jay, minister to Madrid, acting for us, and by David Hartley, M. P., acting for Great Britain. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was signed at Ghent in 1814 by John Quincy Adams, minister to Russia; J. A. Bayard, ex-United States senator; Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives; Albert Gallatin, ex-secretary of the treasury, and Jonathan Russell. Our sole plenipotentiary who signed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico in 1846 was Nicolas Trist, ex-assistant secretary of state. President McKinley will therefore be permitted by precedent to appoint as plenipotentiaries to form a treaty of peace with Spain almost any man in public life who may be acceptable to all parties concerned—Benjamin Harrison, for instance, or John Sherman might be among them.

Were the treaty signed in Washington the secretary of state might be appointed, but it is contrary to custom to sign a treaty of peace in either of the two countries at war. The theory is that all pressure on either side would be avoided in a neutral country. The signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, however, was an exception to the rule. In fact, the treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain and the United States on the other, was also an exception, Paris being within the territory of one of the governments involved.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

Judging from precedents, the Spanish-American treaty of peace will be an interesting document from a purely literary point of view. Makers of treaties of all kinds are fond of inserting as many flourishes as possible. The preambles of treaties of peace are especially rich with high flown phrases. The treaty of Paris begins thus:

"In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity: It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire, etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings, etc."

The treaty of Ghent, 1814, is less pretentious in composition:

"His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship

and good understanding between them, etc.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, begins:

"In the name of Almighty God: The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of war, etc."

Whatever possessions of Spain may be ceded to us by the treaty of peace will continue under their old laws until congress formally declares them territories of the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

SPAIN SINNED MORTALLY.

Dupuy de Lome Says She Can Only Repent and Reform—Cuba Should Be Ours.

The full interview recently had in Madrid with Senor Dupuy de Lome, formerly Spanish minister to the United States, a brief summary of which was cabled to the New York Sun, was recently received in London by mail. Senor de Lome, after saying that over-



SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME.

tures for peace should have been made after the glorious fight on July 1 near Santiago and that there was an excellent opportunity for peace now, when the Americans had discovered how unworthy the Cubans are, added that Spain should not recognize the independence of Cuba, but should hand over the island to the United States, who would protect the loyal inhabitants from the vengeance of the "rebel scum."

When asked where he placed the blame for the disasters that have befallen Spain, Senor de Lome replied: "The government, the army and navy, the diplomats and the party politicians have all sinned. The fatherland has sinned mortally. Its patriotism and all its actions have been passive. It has not striven to achieve anything; consequently it has achieved nothing. The only thing we can do now is to repent and reform. If we have not known how to defend the country we received from our fathers, let us see that our sons do better."

PLAN FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Suggestions as to Retaining and Using Captured Spanish Provinces.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Sir—Allow a layman to suggest a proper settlement with Spain and offer a programme:

First.—Secure by a just treaty all the possessions of Spain outside of Europe.

Second.—Keep all permanently.

Third.—While retaining control of every inch as to its government, etc., freely give each of the commercial nations permanent coaling facilities in both peace and war at all places (to be agreed upon) where they may be really needed, but—

Fourth.—Make it a condition of giving these privileges that the nations receiving them shall join in a covenant and agreement declaring all such coaling stations neutral grounds, wherein no battles or warlike operations of any kind should ever be allowed. The larger this neutral area the better for all, even if made to include the entire group of islands acquired and the surrounding waters.

This arrangement would—
A.—Leave the United States nearly as free as now from complications with the great powers of Europe.

B.—The transfer under such conditions would benefit all people, including those of Spain.

C.—It would tend in a marked way toward peace for the world at large.

D.—It would give the United States practical control of the cane sugar of the world, of fabric fibers, from silk to manila, jute and sisal, and of many other tropical products which in the aggregate reach enormous amounts in value.

E.—It would in the near future place the commercial marine of the United States in advance of that of any other nation, not excepting England, and in ocean transportation it would be the greatest burden bearer.

F.—It would encircle the world with a broad girdle, wherein American influences would plant and support the highest and best type of Christian civilization, spreading its beneficence north and south like a good leaven, until all countries would partake of its benefits. This is the opportunity of the United States. If passed by, it is not likely to return. To bring it all about the nation can afford, except as to territory, to be overwhelmingly generous to Spain. Ought not this opportunity in the interest of the whole world to be improved?
R. C. E.

OLD GLORY WILL GO UP

Next Monday Evening at Central School Building.

CARROLL CLUB'S FINE FLAG

Will Be Flung to the Breeze—Exercises Will Begin at 7 O'Clock, but the Program Has Not Yet Been Arranged—Rev. Father Farrell to Be Here.

The arrangements of the Carroll club for the raising of a large flag at the Central school building are almost completed. Daniel McCorren, chairman of the committee who have the matter in hand, was seen this morning. Of the arrangements that have been made to date he said:

"The flag which will be raised is one of the best that could be secured. It is 12x24 feet and will be raised next Monday evening, weather permitting. The entire program will be made public within a few days, and what has been done already is only premature. The ceremony will commence at 7 o'clock, and the speaker of the evening will be Rev. Father Farrell, of Cleveland, a graduate of the Liverpool schools and of the American college at Rome. His subject will be one of patriotism, and will deal largely with the victories of America's forces over those of Spain."

The board of education, who were notified of the intended action of the club, will meet this week to complete their arrangements. They have done nothing so far but accept the offer of the club, and at the meeting this week all matters of detail will be touched upon.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

ERECT FLAGPOLES.

A Resident Does Not Like the Present System.

"I believe the board of education should abandon the old plan of hanging the Stars and Stripes from the windows of the various school buildings," said a well known resident.

"There is a nice pole at Central building and another at the West End, but other buildings are not so well provided. The flag always looks better on a pole, and when they hang from windows it seems as though the big town of Liverpool was afraid to spend a few dollars in the right direction."

TALKED IN A TENT.

Reverend Vibbert Opened His Temperance Campaign.

Rev. Geo. W. Vibbert, who has been in Wellsville for several weeks talking temperance, opened a series of meetings in the Association tent at Fifth and Washington streets last night.

While the audience was not large, the enthusiasm was such as to give the gentleman much encouragement, and he made an excellent address. He will speak tonight in the Diamond, and later at the tent.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION,
But the Exact Date Has Not Been Announced.

The civil service commission has announced that an examination for the postoffice service will be held in this city some time between Oct. 1 and 15.

All persons desiring to be examined should call on Secretary McClure at the postoffice for information. Applications must be filed prior to Sept. 1. Soon after the applications are filed the exact date of the examination will be made known.

Day of sport, Library picnic.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Entered Suit.

William Elwell has entered suit in the court of Squire Rose against Edward Talbert for \$10.45, claimed due for rent. The case will be heard Friday.

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No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

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Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

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The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half-tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell
High Wages,
Fine Equipment,
Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE
NEWS
REVIEW
PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.
The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.
Sheriff Gill has 12 sales listed for this month.

Attorney W. H. Spence, of Lisbon, is in the city on business.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance this evening.

A new stairway is being built in the Knowles block in Fifth street.

The printers at the East Liverpool pottery were laid off yesterday owing to a scarcity of ware.

The Sunday school of the West End Presbyterian chapel is picnicking today at Riverside park.

Commissioner Bryan is in Georgetown today where he was called by the serious illness of his father.

The Alum Cliff company this morning commenced drilling a new well on the Russell farm near Williamsport.

The picnic of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will be held at Columbian park next Tuesday.

The new residence of Harry Keffer, in Fifth street, is almost completed, and will be occupied within the next two weeks.

The grocery clerks have advanced the early closing matter to that point where they believe they can settle it at the meeting tonight.

Miss Kent, of Fifth street, has charge of the organ in the First M. E. church in the absence of Miss Weaver, who is out of the city.

A young woman fell from her bicycle in Washington street and received a hard fall. She was a novice and was endeavoring to dodge a wagon.

Two small boys were seen late the other night running down Fifth street. Each had a chair, and the suspicion is that they were stolen from the Association tent.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Cooley will take place tomorrow afternoon from her late residence in East End. The remains will be taken to Georgetown for interment.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill for several months with blood poisoning, is not improving as fast as his friends could wish, and is now affected with a very bad cough.

Captain Pusey and a force of men today commenced the work of constructing a wharf on the Virginia side. The work will require several weeks, and several teams are employed.

Shipments of crockery from the city for July show an increase over July of last year. The reports at the freight depot have not all been made out, but enough is known to make that fact plain.

A number of attorneys are out of the city enjoying their summer vacations, but business is being transacted in the local courts. The number of cases, however, is not large and none are important.

The work of lowering the street car tracks in East End is progressing rapidly, and at present is nearly completed. It was said this morning the work would be completed the last of next week.

Brakeman Stevens, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road between Cleveland and Pittsburgh every other day on the morning and noon trains, is off duty. He is spending a few days' vacation in the country.

Engineer McConnell, who made the surveys on the Virginia side for the extension of the Cumberland branch, is today at work opposite Smith's Ferry. What connection that may have with his labors opposite this city is unknown.

Farmers are considerably worked up over the wet weather as it will have a serious effect on the oats crop. That which is already cut by the binder is likely to mold in the shock. Where it is not cut the ground is too soft to use the binder, and some other means will have to be brought into vogue.

MERRITT'S FEAR.

May Have to Fight Both Spanish and Insurgents.

DEMAND TO SURRENDER

He and Dewey May Have Already Notified Augusti.

MIGHT HAVE POSTPONED ATTACK.

Probable Surrender Would Be Demanded and Then Wait For Rest of Troops Before Fighting—Letters From Cavite and Information Brought by the United States Transport Zafiro to Hongkong Said No Action Had Been Taken Up to July 29—Merritt Will Try to Protect Citizens From Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—General Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of General Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture.

It is possible, in view of the fact that General Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval force, although there is some doubt about this on account of a statement from Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking. Still it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The United States transport Zafiro has arrived in these waters and is anchored outside the Lyceum pass. She reports that no American or insurgent advances had been made on Manila up to July 29. The remainder of the third San Francisco expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 29.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—Letters received here yesterday from Cavite, dated July 29, say General Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila and that otherwise there was nothing doing. The blockade is strictly maintained and no date has been fixed for the attack, though it probably will be made as soon as the remaining American troops arrive. The troops from San Francisco continue to enjoy good health. The Spaniards, it is further announced, have determined to hold out until peace is proclaimed. Philippine insurgents who domiciled here say that the inhabitants of the islands are confident that a republic will be established there.

MEN FOR MERRITT.

Another Fleet of Transports May Get Away Thursday—Others Expected to Follow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—It was officially given out at army headquarters yesterday that another fleet of transports would sail next Thursday. The steamers Lakeme and Charles Nelson will carry the troops for Honolulu—the former the engineer corps and the latter the First battalion of New York volunteers. The Tacoma, towed by a tug, will sail for Manila Thursday with the horses and mules and other appliances.

The transport Arizona is expected to sail next Monday or Tuesday at the latest, carrying the Seventh California regiment. If the vessel sails Tuesday the regiment will break camp and go aboard Monday.

The Scandia is intended to sail a week from next Thursday and will carry the recruits for the various regiments.

It is now settled that Brigadier General King will command the expedition. He will probably go on the Scandia and act as head of that ship, as well as commanding the expedition. Colonel Berry will command the Arizona.

All of the troops here and in the vicinity will be sent to the Philippines as rapidly as transports can be secured and made ready.

WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

Representatives Called on the President Regarding Doing Work Among the American Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Snyder of Portland, Or.,

who are among the organizers of the White Cross society, were introduced to the president yesterday by Senator Thurston of Nebraska. These ladies are here to obtain full recognition for the White Cross society in army work and have already arranged to send a corps of trained nurses to Manila, together with a large amount of supplies.

They have tendered assistance in such work in any direction the government may designate. They had a short talk with the president, who expressed his appreciation of the constant evidence of the patriotism of American women.

Three Known to Have Perished.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Three persons were killed in a fire in Brown's hotel, No. 148 North State street. They were as far as known: H. A. Tiedeman, musician, residence in California; dropped from window ledge on fifth floor and instantly killed. Anna Paulin, 25 years old, burned to death on fifth floor. Unidentified man, remains burned beyond recognition. A number of people were injured and others rescued.

A Methodist Minister Honored.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Richard Gear Hobbs of this city has received news of his election as president of Bengali college, the Methodist Episcopal college for males at Calcutta, India.

I hate a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.—Gilpin.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1 run, 6 hits and 1 error; Cleveland, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Platt and McFarland; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 2,489.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors; Boston, 4 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Taylor and Clements; Lewis and Bergen. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 2,000.

Second game—St. Louis, 3 runs, 6 hits and 0 errors; Boston, 1 run, 3 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Hughes and Clements; Hickman and Bergen. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day.

Pittsburg—Washington no game; rain.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati.	62	29	.681	Pittsburg ..	45	44	.506
Boston.....	57	31	.648	Phila	42	43	.494
Cleveland..	54	34	.614	Brooklyn...	33	53	.384
Baltimore..	50	34	.595	Wash.....	31	56	.356
Chicago....	50	40	.556	Louisville..	32	58	.357
New York..	47	40	.540	St. Louis ...	25	67	.272

Games Scheduled For Today.

Washington at Pittsburg, Baltimore at Chicago, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Boston at Louisville, Brooklyn at St. Louis and New York at Cincinnati.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors; Mansfield, 8 runs, 17 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Crabbell, Doland and Graffius; Kellum and Belt.

At Dayton—Dayton, 16 runs, 15 hits and 2 errors; Fort Wayne, 1 run, 4 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Streit and Lattimer; Norcom O'Meara and Campbell.

At New Castle—New Castle, 5 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors; Toledo, 2 runs, 6 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Guese and Zinram; Madden and Arthur.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Grand Rapids, 3 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Miller and Schrecongost; Carson, Mock, Wayne and Cote.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 75¢/76¢ for old; 68¢/70¢ for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 43¢/44¢; No. 2 yellow shelled, 40¢/41¢; high mixed, shelled, 39¢/40¢.

OATS—No. 2 white oats, 32¢/33¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32¢/33¢; extra No. 3 white, 31¢/32¢; light mixed, 29¢/30¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, new, \$9.25/\$9.75; No. 1 timothy, old, \$10.50/\$11.00; No. 2, \$7.00/\$8.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$5.50/\$6.00; packing, \$6.00/\$6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.00/\$6.50; wagon hay, \$9.50/\$10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢/85¢ per pair; small, 55¢/65¢; spring chickens, \$1.50/\$2.00 per dozen; ducks, 40¢/50¢ per pair; turkeys, 70¢/80¢ per pound; geese, 5¢/70¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢/12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 15¢/17¢; ducks, 11¢/12¢; turkeys, 12¢/14¢; geese, 7¢/8¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20¢/21¢; extra creamery, 19¢/20¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 18¢/19¢; country roll, 12¢/13¢; low grades and cooking, 9¢/11¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¢/9¢; new Ohio, full cream, 8¢/9¢; do. skimmers, 7¢/8¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 11¢/12¢; Limburger, new, 9¢/9½¢; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 9¢/10¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11¢/12¢; candied, 12¢/13¢.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts, 92 loads; market strong on best grades, others shade lower. We quote: Extra, \$5.00/\$5.10; prime, \$4.90/\$5.00; good, \$4.75/\$4.85; tidy, \$4.55/\$4.70; fair, \$4.35/\$4.40; common, \$3.80/\$4.00; fat oxen, \$2.55/\$2.60; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00/\$2.00; good fresh cows, \$3.50/\$4.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, \$2.00/\$3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 loads; market steady. We quote: Prime mediums, \$4.12¢/\$4.15; best Yorkers, \$4.10; common to fair, \$4.00/\$4.05; heavy \$4.05/\$4.12¢; roughs, \$2.50/\$3.50; pigs, as to quality, \$3.90/\$4.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 12 loads; market steady. We quote: Choice, \$4.40/\$4.50; good, \$4.25/\$4.35; fair, \$3.90/\$4.15; common, \$3.25/\$3.75; spring lambs, \$4.00/\$5.50; veal calves, \$6.00/\$6.25; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00/\$5.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.

HOGS—Market active at \$3.90/\$4.35.

CATTLE—Market active at \$2.85/\$4.35.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep quiet at \$2.25/\$4.00. Lambs—Market higher at \$3.75/\$3.80.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 13¢ f. o. b. afloat, export grade, to arrive.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 38¢ f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 27¢/28¢; No. 2 white, 31¢/32¢.

CATTLE—Top grades steady; others 10¢ lower; bulls and cows, 15¢/25¢ lower. Native steers, \$4.00/\$5.30; Texans, \$4.35/\$4.75; oxen and stags, \$2.75/\$4.60; bulls, \$2.50/\$3.35; cows, \$1.75/\$3.50.

Little Boy—Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother.
Doctor's Servant—Doctor's out.
Where do you come from?
Little Boy—What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you—we had a baby from here last week.—London Fun.

ORDINANCE No. 564.

PROVIDING FOR AN ELECTION TO determine the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site and erecting thereon buildings for the purpose of a city hospital.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, that the question of issuing bonds of said city for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase a site and erecting thereon buildings suitable for the purpose of a public hospital, said bonds to be paid for by a tax during the period said bonds have to run sufficient in amount each year to pay the bonds due within that year and accrued interest, shall be submitted to a special election in said city, to be held on the 20th of August, 1898.

SEC. 2. Said bonds, if issued, shall be in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to Fifteen Thousand Dollars, bearing date of September 1, 1898, and payable at the office of City Treasurer, as follows: September 1, 1903; Bond No. 1, payable September 1, 1904; Bond No. 2, payable September 1, 1905; Bond No. 3, payable September 1, 1906; Bond No. 4, payable September 1, 1907; Bond No. 5, payable September 1, 1908; Bond No. 6, payable September 1, 1909; Bond No. 7, payable September 1, 1910; Bond No. 8, payable September 1, 1911; Bond No. 9, payable September 1, 1912; Bond No. 10, payable September 1, 1913; Bond No. 11, payable September 1, 1914; Bond No. 12, payable September 1, 1915; Bond No. 13, payable September 1, 1916; Bond No. 14, payable September 1, 1917; Bond No. 15, payable September 1, 1918.

SEC. 3. Those who vote in favor of the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the issue of bonds," and those who vote against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against the issue of bonds."

SEC. 4. The clerk of said city is hereby directed to give notice of such election for the time and in the manner required by law.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.

R. J. MARSHALL, President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY, City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.

ORDINANCE NO. 565.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 1 of Ordinance No. 542, passed February 8, 1898, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the annexation of contiguous property."

Be it ordained by the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, as follows:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of Ordinance No. 542, passed February 8, 1898, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the annexation of contiguous property," be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: That the annexation to the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, of the territory hereinafter set forth and described be and the same is hereby authorized, to-wit: That territory bounded by commencing at a point on the northern boundary line of the present corporate limits and at the quarter section corner of the east line of section thirty (30), township five (5), range one (1), Liverpool township, and running thence due north to the northwest corner of section twenty-four (24), in said township; thence due east with the north line of sections twenty-four (24) and twenty-five (25), to a point on the north line of section twelve (12), and also on the north line of Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on the map of annexation; thence with the north line of Pennsylvania avenue to the state line; thence with the state line to low water in the Ohio river; thence with low water in the Ohio river to the present corporate limits; thence along the present corporate limits to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That so much of Section 1 of Ordinance 542 as conflicts with this ordinance is hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.

R. J. MARSHALL, President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY, City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 566.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR issuing the bonds of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, for the purpose of improving the public roads leading into the City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road.

Whereas, At the general election, held in the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1898, at which the question of the issuing the bonds of said city in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000) for improving the public roads leading into said City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road.

Whereas, At the general election, held in the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1898, at which the question of the issuing the bonds of said city in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000) for improving the public roads leading into said City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road.

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That Unreliable Watch.
The precious moments you lose by an unreliable time piece, or none at all, counts up in hours and have a monetary value far exceeding the cost of a good watch or clock. It should not take many hours thus lost to pay for one of our fine reliable watches, and if you think you can't spare the cash we will sell you on easy payments.

M. WADE, JEWELER.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON
J. M. KELLY, O. G. VODREY
B. C. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON
JAS. N. VODREY

Capital, - - - \$100,000

Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

Real Estate Owners

Who want to sell their properties will do well to place their properties on sale with me.

I have more applications on part of purchaser than I can satisfy. No charge unless sale is made. Call for particulars.

Elijah W. Hill, J. P.

Fire Insurance and Real Estate
105 Sixth Street.

E. A. MOWLS. LODGE RIDGE

MOWLS & RIDDLE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUSTON BLOCK, LISBON, OHIO

GO TO HASSEY'S

—For The—
Original BOSS ICE CREAM.
All Flavors. 206 Sixth Street.

Dr. J. N. VODREY

DENTIST,
Room 4, Porter Building

DIAMOND.

Dr. Geo. D. Arnum,

Surgeon Dentist,
Specialties: Syndicate Bldg.,
Crown and Bridge Work, Sixth St.
and Preservation of the Natural Teeth

RUBBER STAMPS

Exclusive Agency for Celebrated Air Cushion Rubber Stamps.

THE NEWS REVIEW

ALL the News in the News Review.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.

The Evening News Review has the largest bonafide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.

The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sheriff Gill has 12 sales listed for this month.

Attorney W. H. Spence, of Lisbon, is in the city on business.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance this evening.

A new stairway is being built in the Knowles block in Fifth street.

The printers at the East Liverpool pottery were laid off yesterday owing to a scarcity of ware.

The Sunday school of the West End Presbyterian chapel is picnicking today at Riverside park.

Commissioner Bryan is in Georgetown today where he was called by the serious illness of his father.

The Alum Cliff company this morning commenced drilling a new well on the Russell farm near Williamsport.

The picnic of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will be held at Columbian park next Tuesday.

The new residence of Harry Keffer, in Fifth street, is almost completed, and will be occupied within the next two weeks.

The grocery clerks have advanced the early closing matter to that point where they believe they can settle it at the meeting tonight.

Miss Kent, of Fifth street, has charge of the organ in the First M. E. church in the absence of Miss Weaver, who is out of the city.

A young woman fell from her bicycle in Washington street and received a hard fall. She was a novice and was endeavoring to dodge a wagon.

Two small boys were seen late the other night running down Fifth street. Each had a chair, and the suspicion is that they were stolen from the Association tent.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Cooley will take place tomorrow afternoon from her late residence in East End. The remains will be taken to Georgetown for interment.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill for several months with blood poisoning, is not improving as fast as his friends could wish, and is now affected with a very bad cough.

Captain Pusey and a force of men today commenced the work of constructing a wharf on the Virginia side. The work will require several weeks, and several teams are employed.

Shipments of crockery from the city for July show an increase over July of last year. The reports at the freight depot have not all been made out, but enough is known to make that fact plain.

A number of attorneys are out of the city enjoying their summer vacations, but business is being transacted in the local courts. The number of cases, however, is not large and none are important.

The work of lowering the street car tracks in East End is progressing rapidly, and at present is nearly completed. It was said this morning the work would be completed the last of next week.

Brakeman Stevens, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road between Cleveland and Pittsburgh every other day on the morning and noon trains, is off duty. He is spending a few days' vacation in the country.

Engineer McConnell, who made the surveys on the Virginia side for the extension of the Cumberland branch, is today at work opposite Smith's Ferry. What connection that may have with his labors opposite this city is unknown.

Farmers are considerably worked up over the wet weather as it will have a serious effect on the oats crop. That which is already cut by the binder is likely to mold in the shock. Where it is not cut the ground is too soft to use the binder, and some other means will have to be brought into vogue.

MERRITT'S FEAR.

May Have to Fight Both Spanish and Insurgents.

DEMAND TO SURRENDER

He and Dewey May Have Already Notified Augusti.

MIGHT HAVE POSTPONED ATTACK.

Probable Surrender Would Be Demanded and Then Wait For Rest of Troops Before Fighting—Letters From Cavite and Information Brought by the United States Transport Zafiro to Hongkong Said No Action Had Been Taken Up to July 29—Merritt Will Try to Protect Citizens From Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—General Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of General Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture.

It is possible, in view of the fact that General Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval force, although there is some doubt about this on account of a statement from Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking. Still it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The United States transport Zafiro has arrived in these waters and is anchored outside the Lyceum pass. She reports that no American or insurgent advances had been made on Manila up to July 29.

The remainder of the third San Francisco expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 29.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—Letters received here yesterday from Cavite, dated July 29, say General Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila and that otherwise there was nothing doing.

The blockade is strictly maintained and no date has been fixed for the attack, though it probably will be made as soon as the remaining American troops arrive. The troops from San Francisco continue to enjoy good health. The Spaniards, it is further announced, have determined to hold out until peace is proclaimed.

Philippine insurgents who domiciled here say that the inhabitants of the islands are confident that a republic will be established there.

MEN FOR MERRITT.

Another Fleet of Transports May Get Away Thursday—Others Expected to Follow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—It was officially given out at army headquarters yesterday that another fleet of transports would sail next Thursday. The steamers Lakeme and Charles Nelson will carry the troops for Honolulu—the former the engineer corps and the latter the first battalion of New York volunteers. The Tacoma, towed by a tug, will sail for Manila Thursday with the horses and mules and other appliances.

The transport Arizona is expected to sail next Monday or Tuesday at the latest, carrying the Seventh California regiment. If the vessel sails Tuesday the regiment will break camp and go aboard Monday.

The Scandia is intended to sail a week from next Thursday and will carry the recruits for the various regiments.

It is now settled that Brigadier General King will command the expedition. He will probably go on the Scandia and act as head of that ship, as well as commanding the expedition. Colonel Berry will command the Arizona.

All of the troops here and in the vicinity will be sent to the Philippines as rapidly as transports can be secured and made ready.

WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

Representatives Called on the President Regarding Doing Work Among the American Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Snyder of Portland, Or.,

who are among the organizers of the White Cross society, were introduced to the president yesterday by Senator Thurston of Nebraska. These ladies are here to obtain full recognition for the White Cross society in army work and have already arranged to send a corps of trained nurses to Manila, together with a large amount of supplies.

They have tendered assistance in such work in any direction the government may designate. They had a short talk with the president, who expressed his appreciation of the constant evidence of the patriotism of American women.

Three Known to Have Perished.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Three persons were killed in a fire in Brown's hotel, No. 148 North State street. They were as far as known: H. A. Tiedeman, musician, residence in California; dropped from window ledge on fifth floor and instantly killed. Anna Paulin, 25 years old, burned to death on fifth floor. Unidentified man, remains burned beyond recognition. A number of people were injured and others rescued.

A Methodist Minister Honored.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Richard Gear Hobbs of this city has received news of his election as president of Bengali college, the Methodist Episcopal college for males at Calcutta, India.

I hate a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.—Gilpin.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1 run, 6 hits and 1 error; Cleveland, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Platt and McFarland; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 2,489.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors; Boston, 4 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Taylor and Clements; Lewis and Bergen. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 2,000.

Second game—St. Louis, 3 runs, 5 hits and 0 errors; Boston, 1 run, 3 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Hughes and Clements; Hickman and Bergen. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Pittsburgh-Washington no game; rain.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	62	29	681	Pittsburg	45	44	506
Boston	57	31	648	Phila	42	43	494
Cleveland	54	34	614	Brooklyn	33	53	384
Baltimore	50	34	595	Wash.	31	56	356
Chicago	50	40	556	Louisville	32	58	356
New York	47	40	540	St. Louis	25	67	272

Games Scheduled For Today.

Washington at Pittsburg, Baltimore at Chicago, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Boston at Louisville, Brooklyn at St. Louis and New York at Cincinnati.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors; Mansfield, 8 runs, 17 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Crabbill, Doland and Graffius; Kellum and Belt.

At Dayton—Dayton, 16 runs, 15 hits and 2 errors; Fort Wayne, 1 run, 4 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Streit and Lattimer; Norcom O'Meara and Campbell.

At New Castle—New Castle, 5 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors; Toledo, 2 runs, 6 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Guese and Zinram; Madden and Arthur.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Grand Rapids, 8 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Miller and Schrecongost; Carson, Mock, Wayne and Cote.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, 75¢ for old; 68¢ for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 43¢@44¢; No. 2 yellow shelled, 40¢@41¢; high mixed, shelled, 39¢@40¢.

OATS—No. 2 white oats, 32¢@33¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32¢@33¢; extra No. 3 white, 31¢@32¢; light mixed, 29¢@30¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, new, \$9.25@9.75; No. 1 timothy, old, \$10.50@11.00; No. 2, \$7.00@8.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.00@6.50; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢@85¢ per pair; small, 55¢@65¢; spring chickens, \$1.50@3.00 per dozen; ducks, 40¢@50¢ per pair; turkeys, 7¢@8¢ per pound; geese, 5¢@7¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢@12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 15¢@17¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; turkeys, 12¢@14¢; geese, 7¢@8¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20¢@21¢; extra creamery, 19¢@20¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 16¢@17¢; country roll, 12¢@13¢; low grades and cooking, 9¢@11¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¢@9¢; new Ohio, full cream, 8¢@9¢; do skims, 7¢@7¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 11¢@12¢; limburger, new, 9¢@9¢; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 9¢@10¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11¢@12¢; candied, 12¢@13¢.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.

CATTLE—Receipts, 92 loads; market strong on best grades, others shade lower. We quote: Extra, \$5.00@5.10; prime, \$4.90@5.00; good, \$4.75@4.85; tidy, \$4.55@4.70; fair, \$4.25@4.40; common, \$3.80@4.00; fat oxen, \$2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00@4.00; good fresh cows, \$35.00@45.00; common to good fresh cows and springers, \$20.00@35.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 loads; market steady. We quote: Prime mediums, \$4.12¢@4.15¢; best Yorkers, \$4.10¢; common to fair, \$4.00¢@4.05¢; heavy \$4.05¢@4.12¢; roughs, \$2.50¢@3.50¢; pigs, as to quality, \$3.00¢@4.10¢.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 12 loads; market steady. We quote: Choice, \$4.40¢@4.50¢; good, \$4.25¢@4.35¢; fair, \$3.90¢@4.15¢; common, \$3.25¢@3.75¢; spring lambs, \$4.00¢@5.50¢; veal calves, \$6.00¢@6.25¢; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00¢@5.00¢.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.

HOGS—Market active at \$3.90¢@4.35¢.

CATTLE—Market active at \$2.35¢@4.35¢.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep quiet at \$2.25¢@4.00¢. Lambs—Market higher at \$3.75¢@3.80¢.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.

WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 13¢ a b. adust, export grade, to arrive.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 38¢ a f. o. b. adust.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 27¢ a f. o. b. adust.

CATTLE—Top grades steady; others 10¢ lower; bulls and cows, 15¢@25¢ lower. Native steers, \$4.00¢@5.30¢; Texans, \$4.35¢@4.75¢; oxen and stags, \$2.75¢@4.00¢; bulls, \$2.50¢@3.35¢; cows, \$1.75¢@3.60¢.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for prime sheep 10¢@15¢ higher; others steady; lambs, 5¢@7¢ higher. Sheep, \$3.00¢@4.75¢; lambs, \$5.00¢@5.90¢.

HOGS—Market steady at \$4.25¢@4.55¢.

customers.

Little Boy—Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother.

Doctor's Servant—Doctor's out.

Where do you come from?

Little Boy—What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you—we had a baby from here last week.—London Fun.

ORDINANCE No. 564.

PROVIDING FOR AN ELECTION TO determine the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site and erecting thereon buildings for the purpose of a city hospital.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, that the question of issuing bonds of said city for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase a site and erecting thereon buildings suitable for the purpose of a public hospital, said bonds to be payable by a tax during the period said bonds have to run sufficient in amount each year to pay the bonds due within that year and accrued interest, shall be submitted to the voters of said municipal corporation at a special election in said city, to be held on the 20th of August, 1898.

Sec. 2. Said bonds, if issued, shall be in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to Fifteen Thousand Dollars, bearing date of September 1, 1898, and payable at the office of City Treasurer, as follows:

Bond No. 1, payable September 1, 1903;
Bond No. 2, payable September 1, 1904;
Bond No. 3, payable September 1, 1905;
Bond No. 4, payable September 1, 1906;
Bond No. 5, payable September 1, 1907;
Bond No. 6, payable September 1, 1908;
Bond No. 7, payable September 1, 1909;
Bond No. 8, payable September 1, 1910;
Bond No. 9, payable September 1, 1911;
Bond No. 10, payable September 1, 1912;
Bond No. 11, payable September 1, 1913;
Bond No. 12, payable September 1, 1914;
Bond No. 13, payable September 1, 1915;
Bond No. 14, payable September 1, 1916;
Bond No. 15, payable September 1, 1917.

with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which proper coupons shall be attached.

Sec. 3. Those who vote in favor of the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the issue of bonds," and those who vote against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against the issue of bonds."

Sec. 4. The clerk of said city is hereby directed to give notice of such election for the time and in the manner required by law.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.

R. J. MARSHALL,
President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.

ORDINANCE NO. 565.

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SECTION 1. That Section 1 of Ordinance No. 542, passed February 8, 1898, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the annexation of contiguous property," be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: That the annexation to the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, of the territory hereinafter set forth and described be and the same is hereby authorized, to-wit: That territory bounded by commencing at a point on the northern boundary line of the present corporate limits and at the quarter section corner of the east line of section thirty (30), township five (5) north, range one (1) west, and running thence due north to the north-west corner of section twenty-four (24), in said township; thence due east with the north line of sections twenty-four (24), eighteen (18), and twelve (12), to a point on the north line of section twelve (12), and also on the north line of Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on the map of annexation; thence with the north line of Pennsylvania avenue to the state line; thence with the state line to low water in the Ohio river; thence with low water in the Ohio river to the present corporate limits; thence along the present corporate limits to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. That so much of Section 1 of Ordinance 542 as conflicts with this ordinance is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.

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ORDINANCE No. 566.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR issuing the bonds of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, for the purpose of improving the public roads leading into the City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road.

Whereas, At the general election, held in the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1898, at which the question of the issuing of the bonds of said city in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000) for improving the public roads leading into said City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road.

Whereas, Two-thirds and more of the voters voting at said election upon said question, voted in favor thereof, therefore

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the bonds of said city be issued in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000) for the purpose of improving the public roads leading into the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road. Said bonds shall be designated "Road Improvement Bonds" and shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, and shall be numbered consecutively from one (1) to thirty (30), both inclusive, and shall be dated the first day of May, 1898.

Said bonds shall become due and payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 years from date of issue, according to the numbers thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which interest proper coupons shall be attached. Both principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, under the seal of the city, and countersigned by the City Clerk, and shall be sold in the manner provided by law for the sale of municipal bonds.

Sec. 3. Said bonds shall be sold in two series of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) each, and at such terms as Council may direct, as the same may be required to pay the expense of said improvements for which said bonds are authorized.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of said bonds shall be placed in the City treasury to the credit of a fund to be known as the "Road Improvement Fund," and shall be issued for the purpose of improving Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.

R. J. MARSHALL,
President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.



That Unreliable Watch.

The precious moments you lose by an unreliable time piece, or none at all, counts up in hours and have a monetary value far exceeding the cost of a good watch or clock. It should not take many hours thus lost to pay for one of our fine reliable watches, and if you think you can't spare the cash we will sell you on easy payments.

M. WADE, JEWELER.

205 Market St., East Liverpool, Ohio

The First National Bank

Of East Liverpool, O.

President—DAVID BOYCE.
Vice President—J. M. KELLY.
Cashier—N. G. MACRUM.
Asst. Cash'r—THOS. H. FISHER.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

DAVID BOYCE, W. L. THOMPSON,
J. M. KELLY, O. G. VODREY,
B. C. SIMMS, JNO. C. THOMPSON,
JAS. N. VODREY.

Capital, - - - \$100,000
Surplus, - - - 50,000

General Banking Business.

Invite Business and Personal Accounts

Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

193 Washington Street.

Real Estate Owners

Who want to sell their properties will do well to place their properties on sale with me.

I have more applications on part of purchaser than I can satisfy. No charge unless sale is made. Call for particulars.

EVENING NEWS REVIEW.

14TH YEAR. NO. 46.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1898.

TWO CENTS

EXTRA SESSION.

Congress to Meet After Peace Is Arranged.

NEW PROBLEMS ARISE.

Fully 100,000 Soldiers Will Likely Be Needed.

PHILIPPINES AND PORTO RICO.

Laws Must Be Passed to Meet Any Requirements of Government It Will Be Necessary For Us to Apply In These Islands—Senate Will Be Convened to Act Upon a Treaty of Peace, When One Is Arranged—The Statesmen May Be Called Together In September—Where Troops Are Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—President McKinley will call an extra session of both houses of congress as soon as Spain accepts the terms of peace offered by the United States.

It has always been understood that the senate would be convened as soon as the treaty of peace was ready to be acted upon by that body.

The developments of the war make it very evident that instead of sending the volunteer army back to civil life fully 100,000 men will continue to be needed. It is the present intention to distribute no less than 50,000 soldiers throughout Cuba, with 30,000 in the Philippines and probably 20,000 in Porto Rico. Under the law as soon as hostilities cease the volunteer army is disbanded and the regular army goes back to its peace footing, thus leaving only 27,000 men in the service.

This is a total far too small for the work that will be required. Consequently, the aid of congress will be needed to frame new laws which will keep an adequate army for garrison purposes.

In addition to this, laws must be passed to meet the requirements of government in the Philippines and Porto Rico.

The president is naturally averse to calling congress together during the hot weather, and it may be decided that the war is not ended until the senate has ratified the treaty of peace. In this case, congress will not meet until the first or middle of September, as it will take at least a month or six weeks for the full details of the treaty to be discussed and framed.

SPAIN MAY REPLY TODAY.

The Terms Reported to Have Been Discussed by the Cabinet at Madrid Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—All eyes turned yesterday toward Madrid, for it was realized that upon the Spanish cabinet depended the restoration of peace. It had been announced here in a quarter that removed the information from any question of accuracy that the decision of the Spanish government was not to be submitted before today at the earliest.

There was some discussion on the nature of the change made at the instance of M. Cambon in the list of American demands. It was contended in some quarters that no change had been made, in others that an important modification had developed. As a matter of fact, as to the importance of this change, there is a difference of opinion between the parties, the administration looking upon it as inconsequential, while M. Cambon attaches importance to it.

However this may be, as the administration believes that the change is not essential and that it certainly does not affect the principle of the document, it might be well to recapitulate briefly just what the demands of the United States were. As to Cuba, it is demanded that Spain is to release her government, possession and control. It will be noticed that nothing is said of Cuban independence and that the acceptance of this position leaves the United States free to deal with the island as it may deem best.

Porto Rico, with the small islands adjacent and embraced within her jurisdiction, is to be ceded unconditionally to the United States.

One of the Ladrone islands likewise is to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station.

These three conditions being granted by Spain, are to be taken as part payment in lieu of the full indemnity. What further payment shall be required is to be determined by a commission having authority to act for the president, subject to his approval. Whether Spain shall retain possession of the Philippines as a whole or in part is left to that commission to determine. The reason for deferring the question as to the future of the islands in this fashion is because the administration is not yet satisfied itself; it is not clear at this moment what sound policy should dictate in the matter.

meanwhile and until the commission has satisfactorily disposed of the future of the islands, the United States is to exercise a military government over Manila harbor and bay.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The cabinet council sat yesterday afternoon and again for four hours last evening discussing the peace terms. A dispatch was then sent to Washington for "further explanation of some difficult points."

When the replies are received the cabinet will reassamble.

Senor Sagasta, the premier, confirms the report that some "modifications of the original terms have been obtained."

PARIS, Aug. 2.—It was announced yesterday afternoon in a dispatch from Madrid to The Temps that it is believed the Spanish government will accept the terms immediately after official assent is given to them and that hostilities will be suspended in the Antilles.

In conclusion the Madrid dispatch says it is the general belief that peace will be an accomplished fact before Aug. 15.

MADRID, Aug. 2.—The Liberal yesterday said the Spanish-American peace commissioners are to meet in London and that the points which will be discussed will be the disposition to be made of the Philippine islands, the payment of the Cuban debt, the evacuation of Cuba and Porto Rico and the ownership of the war material in the Antilles.

The Spanish minister for war, General Correa, is said to be "actively arranging for the repatriation of the Santiago soldiers," the first of whom are expected to arrive in Spain at the end of August.

CAPT. EVANS GODFEARING.

Says He Personally Thanked Providence For the Victory—Why Services Were Not Held.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In a letter sent by Captain Evans on July 23, in reply to an article published by The Index at Williamsport, Pa., praising Captain Philip of the Texas for his call to prayer after the battle, and making contrast between Captain Philip's action and what is referred to by the paper as the "frequently published profanity" of Captain Evans, the captain says in part: "I beg to acknowledge the receipt today of a copy of your paper which you have been good enough to send to me."

"I am somewhat at a loss to know whether you call my attention to the cuss words attributed to me in the newspapers, or to Captain's Philip's official show of Christian spirit in announcing to his men on the quarter-deck of the Texas, after the battle of Santiago, that he believed in Almighty God. As, however, you have seen fit to drag my name in your newspaper, I hope that you will publish this reply that those who have read your issue of July 15 may also read what I have to say about it."

"Shortly after the Spanish cruiser Vizcaya had struck her colors, and my crew had secured the guns, the chaplain of the ship, an excellent man, came to me and said: 'Captain, shall I say a few words of thanks to Almighty God for our victory?' I said: 'By all means do so; I will have the men sent aft for that purpose,' and was on the point of doing so when it was reported to me that a Spanish battleship was standing toward us from the eastward. My first duty to God and my country was to sink this Spanish battleship, and I immediately made preparations to do so. When it was discovered that this ship was an Austrian, I found my ship surrounded by boats carrying dying and wounded prisoners, and others of the crew of the Vizcaya to the number of 250."

"To leave these men to suffer for want of food and clothing while I called my men aft to offer prayers was not my idea of either Christianity or religion. I preferred to clothe the naked, feed the hungry and succor the sick, and I am strongly of the opinion that Almighty God has not put a black mark against me on account of it."

"I have this to say in conclusion, that every drop of blood in my body on the afternoon of July 3 was singing thanks and praise to Almighty God for the victory we had won."

JUAN DIAZ OCCUPIED.

Colonel Hulings, With Ten Companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, Welcomed by the People.

PONCE, Porto Rico, July 31, via St. Thomas, D. W. I., Aug. 2.—Colonel Hulings, with ten companies of the Sixteenth Pennsylvania, has occupied Juan Diaz, about eight miles northeast of Ponce, on the road to San Juan. The American flag was raised and greeted with great enthusiasm by the populace.

The protected cruiser Columbia went ashore while attempting to enter the harbor of Ponce, but it is expected that she will be floated tomorrow.

General Brooke arrived this evening. During the afternoon seven companies of the Nineteenth regular infantry arrived on the Cherokee.

Cable communication was opened tonight, but the line will not be in full operation for several days.

ST. THOMAS, D. W. I., Aug. 2.—The auxiliary cruiser Dixie, formerly El

Sud, left here Saturday morning for Ponce. She scouted along the north coast of Porto Rico, spoke the Prairie, Montgomery, Puritan, New Orleans and four transports, overhauled an English bark and passing in close to San Juan fired a defiant six-pounder, striking the base of El Morro.

The Spaniards made no reply. In the entrance to San Juan harbor the Dixie saw two masts and a chimney, evidently of a steamer sunk by the Spaniards to block the passage.

The Dixie arrived at Ponce Saturday evening, where she found the Columbia, the Massachusetts, the Cincinnati, the Gloucester and ten transports.

The armored cruiser New Orleans arrived here Sunday, accompanied by a collier. The latter remained off the harbor, the New Orleans signaling her not to enter, as the cruiser would not be permitted to take her coal.

Later in the day the collier proceeded westward.

PONCE, ISLAND OF PORTO RICO, July 30, via the island of St. Thomas, D. W. I., July 31.—Word reached here this afternoon that the Spaniards were murdering native Porto Ricans, violating women and indulging in general outrages.

The railroad from Ponce to Yauco is now in the possession of our troops. General Stone found five mines on the track. These were destroyed and the track is uninjured.

Our troops found 17 Spaniards in the Yauco hospital, all of whom had been wounded in Tuesday's fight. Two of them have since died.

Proclamations have been issued by the authorities of Yauco as a United States city, expressing delight at annexation and the administration of General Miles and welcoming our troops.

The mayor of Ponce has called upon all the residents of that place to exercise calmness and circumspection under the new and desirable conditions. He also urges forbearance toward conquered enemies.

Much enthusiasm is everywhere manifested at the sight of the Stars and Stripes.

NOW NICARAGUA CANAL.

President McKinley, It Is Said, Will Urge Favorable Action by Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ex-Senator Warner Miller of New York, the president of the Nicaragua canal commission, and Senator Morgan of Alabama, the leading advocate of that project in congress, had a conference on the Nicaragua canal question with President McKinley yesterday. The conference was short. The president, it is said, expressed his acquiescence in the belief that the government possession of the Nicaragua canal is now necessary and that the war and its results make the canal indispensable to the United States.

The president, his callers say, intends to make strong recommendations to congress for legislation making immediate provision for completion of the canal and for making it the direct property of the government.

DEMOCRATS CARRIED ALABAMA.

Johnson Re-Elected Governor by a Large Majority.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 2.—Joseph Johnson, Democrat, was re-elected governor of Alabama yesterday. Unofficial returns from 60 counties indicate a Democratic majority for the state ticket of 55,000. The chairman of the Democratic committee claims 75,000.

Indications are that the Populists carried not exceeding six counties for their state ticket.

Hooley Reiterated Some Charges.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The examination of Ernest Terah Hooley, the bankrupt company promoter, was resumed here yesterday. A number of lawyers were present in behalf of the distinguished clients who denied Mr. Hooley's charges in connection with the payment of large sums of money for the use of their names or for introductions to people of prominence. Mr. Hooley, upon examination, insisted with few exceptions, upon the truth of the statements he had made.

Wiredrawers May Strike.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 2.—It was announced yesterday that a strike will be inaugurated today by the wiredrawers at the three large mills recently absorbed by the wire trust in this city, unless a compromise is effected in the meantime between employees and the company. Six hundred men, who are members of the Federated Wiredrawers' union, claim their wages have been cut 33 1/2 per cent since the trust took hold of the mills. If these 600 men go out, as now seem likely, 2,000 or 3,000 other employees will be affected.

Fitzsimmons May Fight Jeffries.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—In a statement issued last night over his signature, Bob Fitzsimmons announces that he has posted a forfeit of \$2,500 with the sporting editor of a New York newspaper for a fight with Jim Jeffries of California, the contest to occur before Oct. 1.

A Pennsylvanian Appointed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The president has appointed George G. Pierio of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States at Munich, Bavaria.

NEW WAR CLOUD

Peru May Be Preparing to Fight Us.

AFTER SHIPS ABROAD.

Trouble Over a Claim Pending Since 1885.

OUR UNPROTECTED PACIFIC COAST

Talk In Peru of Sending a Fleet to Make a Demonstration Along Our Western Coast Line—A Peruvian Admiral Said to Be on His Way to Europe to Secure New Vessels—Statement In the Peruvian President's Speech at the Opening of Congress Seemed Significant.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—On the Panama liner Advance, which reached this port yesterday, was Commodore Carlos Ferreros of the Peruvian navy, who is enroute to Paris for the purpose, it is said, of purchasing warships for the Peruvian navy.

Rumors had been current in Panama prior to July 21, those on the Advance said, when Commodore Ferreros arrived there on the steamer Santiago from Callao, concerning a strong agitation throughout Peru against the United States, owing to differences between the two countries existing since 1885.

During his address at the opening of the Peruvian congress at Lima last Thursday President Pierola said that the national life of Peru was calm and prosperous and that the foreign relations of the government were friendly, with the solitary exception of an issue raised between Peru and the United States dating from 1885; that Peru had been compelled to accept arbitration under somewhat vexatious conditions in order to avoid a rupture and that negotiations were still proceeding with the United States respecting a modification of tariffs. During the height of the anti-United States feeling in Peru there was considerable talk about North America being unable to protect its Pacific coast line on account of the Spanish war and that a Peruvian demonstration thereabouts might compel the United States to modify her demands.

It was also hinted that secret agents had been sent to Europe for the purchase of war vessels and that an important move might be made at an early day. These rumors were partially confirmed by Commodore Ferreros' admission that he was on his way to Paris and that the object of his mission to Europe was to purchase warships for the Peruvian government.

KAISER REACHED KEIL.

Ordered Gorgeous Funeral Obsequies In Berlin, In Memory of Bismarck.

BERLIN, Aug. 3.—In the presence of the chancellor, Bismarck's coffin was closed last evening, after which Prince Hohenlohe left Friedrichsruhe.

Emperor William, accompanied by the empress, who wore mourning costume, arrived at Kiel last evening. Baron Von Bulow, the foreign minister, and Dr. Von Lucanus, chief of the emperor's civil cabinet, are also at Kiel.

The emperor has ordered that gorgeous funeral obsequies be held in Berlin on the square in front of the reichstag building.

THANKS FROM GERMANY.

A Reply to Our Message of Condolence Over Bismarck's Death.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Ambassador White yesterday cabled the state department:

"BERLIN, Aug. 1, 1898.

Adee, Acting Secretary, State Department, Washington.

"I am requested to tender the sincere thanks of the emperor and the German people to the president and people of the United States for the message of condolence referring to the death of Prince Bismarck. "WHITE."

MARTIN THORN ELECTROCUTED.

He, In Company With Mrs. Nack, Killed William Guldensuppe.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Martin Thorn was put to death in the prison at Sing Sing yesterday morning. When summoned to the execution chair Thorn showed no emotion and walked to it quickly, repeating prayers after the attending priest.

The crime for which Martin Thorn paid the death penalty was the murder of William Guldensuppe, a bathhouse attendant, on June 25, 1897, in company with Mrs. Augusta Nack, who was charged with being an accomplice, and was sent to prison for 15 years. The trial was a celebrated one in New York.

Weather Forecast. Generally fair; light variable winds.

CAMBON HAD AUTHORITY.

A Statement Issued by the French Embassy In Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—At the French embassy the following authorized statement was made yesterday: "When the French ambassador went on Saturday to the White House he went fully enabled to discuss, at the Spanish government's point of view, the propositions of the government of the United States. These views of the Spanish government were received by M. Cambon subsequent to his first visit of Tuesday to the president."

The foregoing constitutes all that the French embassy would say with authority on the subject.

HOBSON VISITED HIS MOTHER.

A Pathetic Scene at the Station When He Left the Train.

ATLANTA, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant Richmond Pearson Hobson, who has been expected in Georgia ever since his arrival in the United States from Santiago, visited his mother at Lithia Springs yesterday.

At several points enroute (crowds gave him a welcome.

When the train pulled up to the station at Lithia Springs, where the mother was waiting, a crowd of guests from the Sweetwater Park hotel had gathered to join in the welcome. The meeting between mother and son was a pathetic one. The son kissed his mother, who threw her arms around his neck and for several moments rested her head on his shoulder, shedding tears of joy.

As she walked up the lane from the depot to the hotel, leaning on the arm of her boy, her face was aglow. These two led the way from the railroad station, and the hotel guests followed, two by two.

The hotel parlors were decorated with the most beautiful flowers, flags were draped over the portiers and the word "Welcome," made of green leaves, was spread over the door. A string band furnished music.

Good Work of Red Cross People.

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Lieutenant R. R. Stogsdall of the Fourth United States infantry, who arrived on the transport Concho Sunday and who is recovering from the effects of yellow fever, said yesterday: "The men were put on board the Concho, because for them to remain in Cuba longer was sure death. There were but six deaths during the trip. I wish to say that had it not been for the Red Cross nurses and Dr. Lesser of the staff there probably would have been over 50 deaths on board."

Troops Should Leave Camp Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Surgeon General Sternberg has recommended to Secretary Alger that the troops now at Camp Alger, Va., near this city, be removed at an early day to some other location more healthy than they now occupy. The increasing number of typhoid fever cases, which disease has prevailed there for some time is the reason assigned by General Sternberg in making the recommendation.

The Remaining Colonel Ill.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 31.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Colonel John H. Page of the Third infantry (regulars) leaves today by the transport Iroquois for New York, dangerously ill with malarial fever. Colonel Page is the last colonel of the regular army left in Cuba. All of the others who came originally have either been killed in battle or have died of sickness.

Astor Called on Alger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Colonel John Jacob Astor, a member of General Shafter's staff, who was sent north with dispatches, including, it is understood, the full articles of capitulation of Santiago, called on Secretary Alger yesterday.

Victim of a Sentry.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 2.—Charles Smith, a private in the immune regiment of Colonel Riche, who was shot by Private Minge while trying to sneak into camp, is dead.

American Municipalities Convention.

DETROIT, Aug. 2.—Owing to a misunderstanding about the place of meeting, not all the delegates were present when the second annual meeting of the League of American Municipalities was called to order yesterday, but they got together finally. Governor Pingree delivered his welcoming address later nevertheless. Mayor Maybury cordially welcomed the city's guests. The president, Mayor John MacVicar of Des Moines, after a short response, delivered his annual address.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued yesterday, shows that at the close of business July 30, 1898, the debt less cash in the treasury amounted to \$978,081,006, a decrease for the month of \$49,004,486. Independent of the cash the statement shows an increase in the debt of \$182,159. The cash in the treasury increased during the month by over \$43,000,000, principally from receipts on account of the new war loan.

Special Clearance

This Week of all Ladies' Tan Shoes.

The \$2 and \$2.50 \$1.69
The \$4 and \$3.50 \$2.48
ones go at.....
Children's and Misses
tans at

48^c, 75^c, 98^c.

You can get them at
W. H. GASS',
of course.

220 Diamond, East Liverpool, O

SERVING THE PAPERS

Deputy Bick Called on a Number of Persons

INTERESTED IN TANYARD RUN

The Matter Will Be Heard Aug. 11, and If Settlement Is Not Reached Viewers Will Be Appointed and the Property Appraised Without Further Delay.

Deputy Sheriff Bick is in the city today serving papers in the case of the city of East Liverpool against the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad, to appropriate property along Tanyard run, for sewer purposes. Edward and Heber Davidson, Esther L. Davidson and Robert and George Bevington are made parties to the action. The case is set for Thursday, August 11, and unless some settlement is made before that date the jury will be empanelled and viewers appointed to appraise the property.

The deputy is also serving papers in the case of James Langtry versus John R. Dunbar, the order of Ohio for \$800 with interest from February 1, 1897, and equitable relief.

In the case of Walter B. Hill, administrator, versus James W. McKeone, three lots in Simm's addition are being appraised.

Deputy Bick finished his business here this morning and went to Wellsville where he will sell three pieces of property.

QUICK TIME.

Sheriff Gill Drove to Wellsville From the County Seat.

Sheriff Gill yesterday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock received a telegram announcing that his mother, who is over 80 years of age, was dangerously ill at her home in Bridgeport, and if he expected to see her alive to come at once. In company with Deputy Bick he drove to Wellsville and caught the evening train for Bridgeport, making the trip in less than two hours.

LEFT THE CAR

For the Purpose of Fighting Out a Difference.

Two young men from Wellsville became involved in a quarrel on a street car last night near Jethro trestle, and after saying some sharp things left the car for the purpose of reaching a settlement, and passengers wondered whether either of the pair was hurt.

Chinamen's race, Library picnic.

Liverpool Pays Its Share.

When Freight Agent T. J. Thomas was asked this morning how many revenue stamps were used by the office in this city last month he said:

"I cannot tell you that information but it is safe to say that less than 10,000 were disposed of."

From other sources it was learned the number was between 6,000 and 8,000 stamps.

CANCELING STAMPS.

According to the new revenue law you must cancel every stamp you put on a check, and you must put a stamp on every check you draw. The News Review has the best canceler. Leave your order to once.

Chance For Trouble.

The mouth of the sewer at the intersection of Lincoln avenue and the Horn switch is filled with boards, boxes, bananas, watermelons and a number of other articles, and unless it is cleaned out in the near future the next rain will cause the city much trouble.

HOW PEACE IS DECLARED

Much More Complicated Than a Declaration of War.

ETIQUETTE OF PEACEMAKING.

What May Be Done to Stop the Present Conflict—Pending Negotiations For Permanent Peace the President May Agree to an Armistice—War Will Not Actually End Until After Both Governments Have Ratified the Peace Treaty—Opinion of Some Publicists—Preambles and Provisions of Former Treaties.

As will be realized when the occasion arrives a declaration of peace will be a matter much more complicated and ceremonious than was the declaration of war. Spain's movements will be guided with a view of making the best possible showing in the formal treaty which is to bring hostilities to a close. When the president shall become convinced of her sincerity in courting peace at the price set by him and that she is not seeking time to perfect some underhanded scheme, he will begin to revolve the wheels of the peacemaking machinery.

The etiquette of peacemaking is as strict as that of warring. Pending negotiations for permanent peace the president may agree to an armistice—that is to say, a temporary peace. Neither side may take advantage of such a truce by making warlike movements or repairs beneath the other's guns. If Havana or any other Spanish city is under siege, however, it will be permissible for its defenders to repair or build inner defenses out of the reach of our artillery. In other words, neither Spain nor the United States may do anything during the armistice which the other might have prevented it from doing at the exact moment when the truce began to take effect. Presuming that the theater of war will not extend to the continental possessions of either belligerent, we might continue to fit out ships, equip troops, recruit new men, and otherwise act here on the mainland as though the war were going on, and Spain might do the same wherever in her possessions hostilities have not just been in progress.

Finding that her cities blockaded or under siege were on the verge of starvation, it would be a characteristic move for Spain to ask an armistice with the hope of entering with supplies during its protection. To guard against such a possibility we would probably agree that sufficient food be admitted during the armistice to last the starving people only a few days at a time, thus preventing an advantage of long standing.

The war will not be permanently terminated until a treaty of peace with Spain has been signed, ratified and proclaimed by both countries. It has happened that two countries in modern times have terminated a warfare between them, not through a formal treaty of peace, but through utter exhaustion. Such cases, however, are rare. Our civil war closed without a formal treaty of peace, because by its ending was caused the destruction of the Confederacy and there remained no power with which to treat. It is not probable that Spain will fight until she is thoroughly exhausted or until she has lost her political identity. The treaty of peace will, of course, excite the interest of the European powers. It may settle all matters in dispute between us and Spain or it may not. Sometimes nations find themselves so thoroughly entangled in dispute that it becomes impossible to enumerate what they agree to be wrong. If you will turn to the treaty of Ghent, which closed the war of 1812, you will see that it left difficult problems unsolved.

In such cases nations agree to "let bygones be bygones forever," each one nevertheless assured that it is right. But without doubt we will not agree to peace in this case until entire satisfaction is guaranteed in black and white. The document will probably contain the agreement in detail of Spain to grant freedom and independence to Cuba, to give us Porto Rico and the Philippines and to pay us indemnity for the destruction of the Maine. We may ask for all of the islands, preferring to hold on to Cuba for awhile before handing it over to her own patriots or we may agree to accept an enormous indemnity for the Philippines. Arrangements will be made for the resumption of commerce between us and Spain and for the return by both sides of prisoners of war. The latter will be kept only so long as is absolutely necessary—after the establishment of peace—to arrange for their return. They will be returned man for man of equal rank, and if we find that we retain more than Spain can thus exchange we may charge a sum of money or agree to some other allowance in return for the excess.

War will not actually come to a close until after both governments have ratified the peace treaty. Any vessels afterward captured by either side through ignorance of the time fixed in the treaty must be released, and all other acts of a warlike nature undone as far as possible.

When it was announced that Spain would send her two fleets to the Philippines, it was suspected by some publicists in the United States that her purpose was to lay foundation for a protest

by some of the powers against our claim to those islands by what is known as "the title of completed conquest." Of course we will insist in the treaty that cities, territories, islands or any other Spanish possessions held by us and occupied by our forces at the time the document is signed shall fall to us to be disposed of as we see fit. Spanish ships captured, but not yet condemned by a prize court, will be held by us without further ceremony, just as will seizures on land. But if we do not wish to hold any possession thus legitimately falling to us—as Cuba, for instance—its future

ONE OF THE ROUGH RIDERS.

How Frank Blake Morse Knocked Out a Bowery Concert Hall Bouncer.

Frank Blake Morse, who sailed on the Roumanian recently to join Colonel Roosevelt's rough riders, was known by every college man in the United States several years ago as Princeton's bucking half back. Mr. Morse was in the class of '95 at Princeton, and he was considered one of the best football men that ever wore the orange and black. Since leaving college Mr. Morse has returned to Princeton every fall to train the eleven. Several years ago, while he was an undergraduate, Mr. Morse, with half a dozen other Princeton men, entered a concert hall on the Bowery where there was a lung testing machine. The bouncer of the place invited the young men to test their lungs, and when it came Morse's turn he blew the indicator clear around the circle to the point which indicated the machine's limit, and there it stuck, to the amusement of the crowd and the disgust of the bouncer.

"You must pay for that machine," said the bouncer.

"Oh, no!" said Mr. Morse gently. "It was not my fault that it was weak," and he started out with his friends. Mr. Morse's youthful appearance led the bouncer to believe that he could bulldoze him, so he overtook him and grabbed his coat collar. It is probable that the bouncer did not know what had struck him. One blow from the Princeton man landed him at the bottom of a flight of stairs and put him out of action. The day before he sailed Mr. Morse said:

"Ever since war was declared I have been anxious to go to the front. Every one of my old friends who has met me has expressed surprise that I had not enlisted. I recently received my father's permission, however, and now I am going."

Mr. Morse is an expert horseman, and for that reason he wanted to join the rough riders. Moreover, he will have an opportunity in that organization to serve with some of the Harvard and Yale men against whom he has made many rushes on the football field.—New York Sun.

CUBAN WAR DEPLORED.

Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia Says It Was Entirely Unnecessary.

The criticism made by Rev. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia as to General Shafter and the American army at Santiago, in his sermon the other Sunday, continued the principal topic of discussion the next day.

Mr. Conwell in his recent lecture on Garibaldi expressed his disapproval of the whole Cuban war. He said that the cause of the war was right, but that it was entirely unnecessary. If the nation had come forward at the right time and had expressed a sympathy for Cuba in her struggle for independence, there would have been no war. "A simple expression of the opinion of the United States," he said, "would have done more than armies and navies. The moral power of our government is so great that it is worth more than the armies and navies of the world put together. Better have lost the Philippines and left Porto Rico alone and have nothing more to do with Cuba than to have lost this moral influence that we have held for the last 60 years."

"Hawaii is ours. We could have taken it with our ships and with our guns, but we did not need to do that. They came to us. It was our moral power that did it. If we acquire territory in this war, we lose that power, and the more territory we acquire the more we lose of this moral power."—Philadelphia Press.

Market Quotations on Scalps.

The market price of "scalps," as agreed upon between the early French colonists of Louisiana and the Indians, with whom they bargained to fight out their battles with hostile Indians for them, varied with circumstances. At the time the French were at war with the Alibamons a "scalp" of one of the last named, when brought to them, was paid for at the rate of a gun, five pounds of musket balls and as much powder. "On the 14th of March" (1704), writes De La Harpe, "a party of 20 Chicachos (Chickasaws) brought in four Alibamon scalps. They were given for each scalp a gun, five pounds of balls and as much of powder, according to the contract made with them."—New Orleans Picayune.

WOUNDED BY A MAUSER.

Correspondent James Creelman Tells How It Feels to Be Hit by One.

James Creelman, the correspondent of the New York Journal who was wounded in the fighting about Santiago, thus describes how it feels to be hit by a Mauser bullet:

"When I was struck by the Mauser bullet which smashed my arm and made a gap in my back, I felt as if I had received a blow with a shut fist. The sensation was no more and no less than that which might have come from a rough punch given by some too hilarious friend. There was just a suspicion of



JAMES CREELMAN.

stinging after the first sensation when the bullet struck. It whirled me half around, but the bullet did not have weight enough to knock me down. I neither felt the bullet at the point of entry, where the wound is as small as a gimlet hole, nor at the point of exit in the back, where there is a big gap 3 1/2 inches in diameter.

"It was curious how little sensation came from the wound at first. The next moment I felt a numbness in my arm and a pain in my hand and found my arm hanging loose like an empty sleeve, the bone having been broken. Contrary to the experience of most men shot by Mausers, I bled a great deal. A curious thing about this wound, and all the more curious because I did not feel it at the time, is the fact that the terrible velocity of the bullet actually burnt the flesh black as it left the body. It left a ring of charred, black flesh."

Free Shows in Paris.

The theaters of Paris have popular representations on certain days, when the seats cost only a quarter or half the usual price. There are also days like the national holiday (July 10) when most of the theaters give gratuitous spectacles. These occasions are characterized only by the best pieces, and actors dispute among themselves for the advantage of playing before this special public. No other audience is more grateful or more impressionable. They rarely have the pleasure of being present at the play. They are not blasé, nor are they familiar with the wings. Having gained their places by long waiting at the door, they occupy them as conquests; they listen in silence, applaud with enthusiasm, weep all together, the prey of simple and contagious emotion.—Outlook.

In Sweden and Norway a legal marriage is not allowed to be solemnized till both parties produce certificates attesting that they bear genuine vaccination marks.

The Ally.

He's wearing Johnson's blanket and three-quarters of his kit—
(I stood beside poor Johnson when the whirling bullet lit.)
It struck him at the middle, and he doubled like a V.
And a Cuban has inherited his tools of soldiery—
His greasy frying skillet,
He hadn't time to will it,
But the heir at law was waiting crouched behind a handy tree.

He's chewing Jim's tobacco and is smoking Johnson's pipe—
(Poor Johnson felt just like the fruit that frost finds overripe.)
He fell without a quiver, with a ball in his inside,
And this quick party had his goods almost before he died—
His summer socks—I wonder
If ever he felt under
His sole a pair of Christian socks—or anything but hide.

He's lolling in the shadow clad in Johnson's extra shirt;
It has the stain of Cuban sweat, also of Cuban dirt.
Jim chuckled it with the other things that weighted down his pack
When we were getting ready for the sugar house attack.
And Mr. Ally saw it,
It took two winks to draw it
Around his form; for sake of ease he ripped it down the back.

He's chewing Jim's tobacco and he's indolently gay;
He's bolting down subsistence that came here marked "U. S. A."
He'll pretty soon sink into rest upon an easy bed
Made out of blankets lately owned by gentle men now dead.
He's got enough of vietnals
And pots and pans and kettles
To last him for whatever life remains for him ahead.
Oh, Cuba! Cuba Libre! How my heart in rapture swells
In contemplation of your men, their habits and their smells!
It fills my inmost being with a sort of holy awe
To gaze upon our allies, which the likes I never saw.
Dozing among their plunder
Each one commands my wonder,
But chiefest do I marvel at Jim Johnson's heir at law.
—Chicago Record.



How much property a man will leave when he dies depends largely upon his health. The man who suffers from ill-health stands little show of being a successful business man. The man who comes to his desk in the morning with a headache, who suffers all day from dullness and drowsiness, who goes to his meals without an appetite and tosses restlessly through the night without sleep, is not likely to leave a competence for his widow and orphans. Success is even more dependent upon health than upon ability.

Few men realize these truths. They think that everything can be accomplished by work, and that health is a secondary consideration. Work is useless unless it is good work, and good work is never done save by a thoroughly healthy man. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the best of all health restorers and strength preservers. It makes the stomach strong and active. It sends a man to his meals thoroughly hungry every time. It facilitates the flow of digestive juices and makes assimilation perfect. It invigorates the liver. It purifies the blood and fills it with the life-giving elements of the food. It is the great blood-maker and flesh-builder. It tears down inert, half-dead tissues and builds new, firm, muscular flesh. It does not build flabby fat like cod liver oil and does not make people more corpulent. Mr. John Brooks, of Boylston, Mass., writes: "I write to tell you of the great benefit I have received from Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I was taken with a bad cold which settled on my lungs. The doctors said I was in consumption and could not get well. I took Cod Liver Oil and it did me no good. After taking four months I heard of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and it saved my life."

THE TALK OF THE CITY.

It's of Interest to Our Readers Because It Refers to East Liverpool People.

It's astonishing how good news will spread. From every ward and street we hear of our people talking about the workings of the little conqueror. Merit and honorable methods receive their just reward. So many cases are cropping up that it is next to impossible to investigate them all; but we have taken a few in hand and give them publicity for the benefit of our readers. Our representative obtained the following statement of facts in a personal interview. They are true in every particular and no stronger evidence can be obtained than home endorsement.

Mr. R. H. Hawkins, an employee of Sebring's Pottery, who lives at No. 234 Second St., says: "I found Doan's Kidney Pills very satisfactory. I had been taking medicine for my kidneys right along, and if I had found a cure I would have had no occasion to use Doan's Kidney Pills. I was troubled two years or more with distressing backache across the loins, a steady aching pain with quick twinges now and then when stooping or lifting that felt as if a sharp instrument had pierced my back, while the secretions of the kidneys were highly colored, feverish or slightly scalded. Work seemed to be a drag; I had no energy, and I am more than thankful that I was induced to go to the W. & W. Pharmacy and get Doan's Kidney Pills. After taking them there was no sign of my old complaint. I felt better in every way, could work with a will, and indorse the medicine that brought this change about."

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States. Remember the name, Doan's, and take no other.

MADE ME A MAN

AJAX TABLETS POSITIVELY CURE ALL NERVOUS DISEASES—Failing Memory, Irritability, Sleeplessness, etc., caused by Abuse or other Excesses and Indiscretions. They quickly and surely restore Lost Vitality in old or young, and fit a man for study, business or marriage. Prevent Insanity and Consumption if taken in time. Their use shows immediate improvement and effects a CURE where all other fail. Insist upon having the genuine Ajax Tablets. They have cured thousands and will cure you. We give a positive written guarantee to effect a cure in each case or refund the money. Price 50 CENTS per package; or six packages (full treatment) for \$2.50. By mail, in plain wrapper, upon receipt of price (Circular to Dealers free). AJAX REMEDY CO., Chicago, Ill.

For sale in East Liverpool, Ohio, by John I. Hodson and the W. & W. Pharmacy.

Smallest and Oddest Republics.

Goust is the smallest republic as to area, but Tavalara is the smallest republic as to population. Goust is only one mile in area. It is located on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees, between France and Spain, and is recognized by both of those countries. It is governed by a president and a council of 12. It was established in 1648 and has 130 inhabitants. The president is tax collector, assessor and judge. Goust has no church, clergyman or cemetery. The people worship in a church outside of their own territory, and the dead bodies are slid down to a cemetery in the valley below. In that valley all the baptisms and marriages are performed. Tavalara is 12 miles northeast of Sardinia. It is an island five miles long by a half mile wide. Its total population consists of 55 men, women and children. The women go to the polls with the men and elect every year a president and council of six, all serving without pay. The inhabitants support themselves by fishing and raising fruit and vegetables. The republic has no army and no navy.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

WELLSVILLE.

WILL VOTE ON BONDS

The Sewer System Is at Last In Sight

IF THE PEOPLE WANT IT

Council Passed the Required Resolution Last Night, Setting the Date as the Next General Election—Two Cases In Police Court—All the News.

Members Rand and James were the only councilmen absent last night. Much routine business was transacted.

Mayor Dennis reported collections of \$88 from fines and \$78 for the use of scales. The water trustees reported that \$2,301.01 had been collected in July.

William McCormick petitioned to have a grade established at Highland and Spring Garden avenues, and there was much discussion, but it was carried, although Bowers voted no.

Bills to the amount of \$1,025.01 were paid. Mr. Bowers presented the recommendation of Mayor Dennis that the police should have dark lanterns. The argument was advanced that officers were compelled to enter dark places, where matches were struck. This was deemed dangerous. Council agreed with Mayor Dennis, and lanterns will be bought.

The heating apparatus of the city building was discussed, but nothing done, although the argument was advanced that winter will soon be here.

Health Officer Warren reported the run back of town as being in bad condition. That of course brought out discussion, and Commissioner Herbert was taken to task. He declared he did not have men to do the work, and he and Mr. Bowers said some sharp things, but it finally ended by the commissioner being informed that he was to employ all the men needed in emergency.

The offer of Engineer White to take charge of the construction of a sewer system was another matter discussed, and the motion of Mr. Wells lost. Then Mr. Stevenson moved the people vote at the next regular election for a bond issue of \$75,000 to be used in constructing sewers. It carried unanimously.

Solicitor Wells and Mr. Bowers were added to the switch committee appointed by the old council. Mr. Goetz explained the brick concerns wanted the switch extended.

Goetz, Cooper, Clerk Davidson and Solicitor Wells were appointed to advertise for bids for city printing. Mr. Johnson said people along Aten's run were complaining, and the committee was urged to act at once. Mr. Minor's efforts to have Main street improved was defeated, but Mayor Dennis was instructed to enforce the ordinance.

The Wellsville Improvement company was given permission to use the old Foraker club rooms, and council adjourned.

Two Arrests.

Samuel Morley was arrested last evening by Officer Madden, and this morning he was brought before Mayor Dennis on a charge of being drunk and disorderly. He was fined \$1 and costs, which he secured.

Officer Winn arrested William Gould last night, and this morning when brought before Mayor Dennis he was assessed \$5 and costs. He had been drunk and disorderly.

News of Wellsville.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Delcamp, Main street, who have been visiting friends for the past two weeks in Wellsburg, W. Va., returned home last evening. Mr. Delcamp has just recovered from an attack of malarial fever.

Miss Christina Brown, of Alliance, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Rhoda Thompson, corner of Ninth and Commerce streets.

Miss Hester Headley is visiting friends in Cleveland.

Miss Helen Hardin, of Wellsburg, W. Va., is visiting Mrs. D. L. Cope, Main street.

George B. Imbrie, Jr., Charles Haugh, of Wellsville, Jay Denslow, Pittsburg, and Harry Birkett are camping on Block House run, Yellow Creek.

The Endeavorers of the First Presbyterian church held a business meeting last evening. It was found that \$25 had been cleared at the patriotic social held recently.

Mrs. Mary Berger has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Moses Gloss. Mrs. Berger went from here to Pittsburg 15 years ago.

Workmen are today replacing the

steps in front of the Central school building with new ones. All of the improvements will be completed and the building put in first class shape before time for the teachers' institute, to be held here from the 22nd to the 26th of this month.

IN LEAGUE WITH MAGIC.

Some Heathens Who Did Good Missionary Work at a Pump.

Lobengula, the late king of the Matabele of South Africa, was afraid of Rev. E. Carnegie, an English missionary at Hope Fountain, several miles from Bulawayo. The Matabele warriors, on the other hand, looked with suspicion on the missionary and all his works, but they knew better than to molest the friend of their king.

Time after time in passing the mission house they noticed a force pump at work, supplying water for the family and for irrigating the garden. Not understanding what it was for, their untutored minds concluded it was some sort of magic. It was "intagati," or bewitched, and they watched to see how it was managed that they might turn the white man's magic against himself.

One moonlight night a party of picked warriors repaired to the bank of the stream where the pump was. On trying it they were jubilant to find that two men at either handle could do the trick. Turn and turn about they kept the pump going for two hours, determined that the missionary should have all the magic he wanted and a balance in hand.

Then, exhausted, they went homeward, ignorant of the fact that they had filled the missionary's tank to overflowing. His good wife hoped that a similar supply of "magic" might be furnished every week. — New York Mail and Express.

Literature on a Ferryboat.

During the last seven days the following novels were read on a Hoboken ferryboat by shopgirls on their way to work: "Poor, but Beautiful," "All For Love of a Fair Face," "When His Love Grew Cold," "Mrs. Hathaway's Revenge," "The Story of a Blighted Love," "Risen; or, Back as From the Dead." — New York Commercial Advertiser.

British Navy Salutes.

A salute in the British navy between two ships of equal rank is made by firing an equal number of guns. If the vessels are of unequal rank, the superior fires the fewer rounds. A royal salute consists of (1) in firing 21 great guns, (2) in the officers lowering their sword points and (3) in dipping the colors.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE.

5 DAYS MORE

of our 10 days Grand Clearance Sale at the prices as quoted in our last week's circular.

Tailor Made Suits, choice for Half Price.

\$5 and \$6 Separate Skirts, choice.....\$3.50.

\$1.50 and \$1.75 Lawn Wrappers.....1.13.

\$1 Linen Skirts.....69.

25c and 35c Novelty Dress Goods.....19 a yard.

50c Novelty Dress Goods.....37 a yard.

15c Wash Dress Goods.....7½ a yard.

35c and 45c French Organdies.....25 a yard.

A lot of Wash Goods that sold at 10c, 12½, and 15c a yard. Choice of the lot, 5c a yard. Curtain ends at 25c, 49 and 75c. If they are not worth double these prices don't buy them. Good Turkey Red Damask, 13c a yard. Good Cotton Crash, 3c a yard. 7c Linen Crash, 5c a yard. Glassware and Tinware at exactly Half Price. Big drives in Laces and Embroideries at 5 and 10c a yd. Light Calicos 3c a yard. Yard wide Muslin 3c a yard. All standard Dark Prints 4c a yard. Remnants and Odds and Ends in every department selling at prices that will make business as lively in the next 5 days as it has been the past 5 days. This is your chance to save money on your purchases.

5 DAYS MORE, REMEMBER,

and the opportunity is gone.

THE BOSTON DEPARTMENT STORE,

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This highly meritorious preparation has stood at the head of all hair restoratives. More than 3,000,000 bottles have been used by the American people, and thousands of testimonials bear witness to its excellence, while there were never any complaints when directions were followed.

SEVEN SUTHERLAND SISTERS' SCALP CLEANSER

is the only dandruff cure. For shampooing, it has no equal.

All Live Druggists Sell It.

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WANTED—Agents—Local and county, for "The Only Perfect" skirt and waist holder. Immense seller; big commission; write quick. W. S. Steele, Mfr., Dayton, O.

WANTED—A limited number of persons to do writing at their homes. Twenty-five cents paid for every hundred words. Promptness and good work necessary. Applications must be accompanied by ten cents for particulars. Address The Sioux City Business College, Sioux City, Ia.

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Is prepared to furnish anything in the electric line, from a complete plant down to the smallest article, such as Dynamos, Motors, Gas Engines, Switch Boards, Electric Bells, Annunciators, Electric Alarms, Batteries, etc. High grade goods and first-class work.

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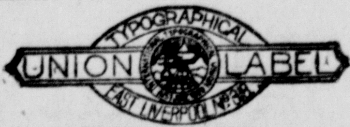
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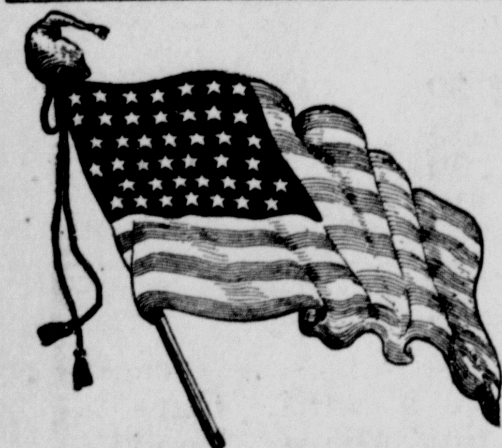
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EAST LIVERPOOL, O., TUESDAY, AUGUST 2



All Union papers of East Liverpool are known to the various craft and unions of the city by the printing of the above Union Label at the head of their columns.



"REMEMBER THE MAINE."

WHILE Spain is considering our terms of peace General Miles goes marching on.

It was but right that an Ohioian and a son of a dead president of the United States should hoist the Stars and Stripes over Porto Rico.

If Admiral Dewey and General Merritt must whip Aguinaldo as well as the Spanish in the Philippines that statement of their needing 50,000 men may be right in line with the truth.

It is probable that Premier Sagasta is only using some of his old tricks to quiet the populace of Spain when he announces that some "modifications of the original terms have been obtained." President McKinley is not the man to deal with the American public in that manner.

THE nomination of a candidate for congress by the Union Reform party of this district does not retard the progress of Hon. R. W. Tayler. That gentleman will be elected by a splendid majority in spite of the opposition, whether it be straight Democrat or under the guise of Union Reform.

WISDOM NOW.

With the independence of Cuba assured the responsibility of the United States becomes more apparent. Interfering as this government did in behalf of the starving, suffering people of the most productive isle on earth we have a duty to perform which must be well done. Error now may cause disaster in the future. It is plainly the duty of President McKinley and his advisors to take care of Cuba.

The Cubans are not capable of self government. That is why the administration fought so fiercely against the recognition of a few scattered bands of insurgents and a money making scheme in New York, as a republic. Some day the Cubans will know the science of government. But they must be taught. They have many lessons to learn before they reach the standard required by this government. They are intelligent, no one denies it, but through all these years of warfare they have been taught to observe every man who is not with them as against them. There was no neutral position. The man who did not stand for the lone star of the republic was taken as one who would shout for the orange and crimson of Spain.

They must forget these things. The fierce hatred so long burning in their bosoms must die away. They must learn to know that peace as well as war has its victories. When they have learned these things, and clothed themselves in the garb of a civilization much higher than they now possess, the brave and noble American soldiers and statesmen will have done their work and can retire from the conflict. Until then the Cuban must be under the surveillance of Uncle Sam. He must, by the application of law, be taught industry and the ways of life. When this has been accomplished he can have his republic, because he will know that liberty is a dangerous thing, and, when used unwisely, capable of great injury.

Going to a Picnic.

A number of the members of the African M. E. church will Friday attend a union picnic at Cascade park given by the African M. E. church of Pittsburg.

DIRTY, LAZY LOT

Cubans do Not Find Favor With Americans.

EXPERIENCES OF THE EIGHTH

The Battalion Moved to Headquarters After Arrangements For Comfort Had Been Made—Spanish Officers After the Surrender Traded Cigars For Cigarettes With Our Boys—Something of the Battle From a Soldier's Standpoint—Intensely Interesting Letter From the Front.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE]

NEAR SANTIAGO, CUBA, July 16—Our voyage from San Salvador to Cuba was uneventful. The weather was beautiful and our stately ship glided along without that rocking calculated to produce food for the fishes.

After passing many islands, some barren and others covered with tropical vegetation we sighted the Vesuvius some miles off Santiago. Captains exchanged greetings, and inquired after news from states and islands, and the average speed of 18 knots was resumed. Next we sighted the Texas, and then the Wilmington, after which ship after ship was passed until we reached Siboney at 6 o'clock Sunday morning. There being no anchorage in the harbor the St. Paul cruised about in order not to drift ashore, while the work of disembarkation began. The First battalion was the first off, but the St. Paul being one of the largest boats afloat and drawing much water, was compelled to stand out two miles from shore. In the evening two battleships commenced bombarding Morro fort, 10 or 12 miles down the coast, and by the flying debris one could see that nearly every shot told. Early Monday morning the work of landing troops was continued, and at 10 o'clock Company E was ashore.

Siboney is an insignificant village of about 200 inhabitants, and a dirtier or more repulsive place surely cannot be found. The natives live in thatched bamboo houses, and are as dirty as it is possible to be. Surrounded by rickety fences, each claim is covered by land crabs, which furnish a portion of their food. Crabs of all sizes, from the little fellow who is satisfied to make a temporary home under your leggings, to large five or six pounders, whose pinchers would amputate one's toe or finger, should one be so unfortunate as to be within reach. In fact, it is impossible to step within one of the native's enclosures without crushing a crab.

Siboney is backed by towering hills, covered with cocconut, palm, bamboo, limes and mangoes. A few yards from the coast is a swamp, the stench from which is almost unbearable. A narrow gauge railroad runs into the village, and the only thing American is an engine and iron bridge. The latter was torn and twisted by projectiles from the American fleet during the recent bombardment. A money order postoffice has been established. Carnegie has an ore crusher there.

After landing we marched about a mile up the railroad and prepared to pitch camp. Hundreds of Cubans besieged us with cocoanuts, mangoes and limes, and had no trouble in disposing of their goods, as the boys were heartily tired of the hardtack and corned beef fare. Orders were then issued to march to a point midway between Siboney and Santiago, and a rough tramp it was. On arriving at our destination tents were erected, ponchos spread and the boys proceeded to prepare for a good night's rest. But they forgot that this is the rainy season, and no sooner had they begun to snore than a perfect torrent began to fall, flooding every tent in camp. The rest of the night was spent on foot. Morning found the boys hard at work flooring their tents with bamboo and cocoa leaves, while the rain continued unabated. All were drenched to the skin, but the boys turned in with wet clothes and slept as they never slept before, suffering no serious results.

General Shafter asked for a volunteer battalion to relieve the one on duty at headquarters, and Major Weybrecht promptly tendered the services of his command. Tents were at once struck, and we marched to our present location. It is the most dangerous on the island for here is General Miles, Shafter and their staffs and all the army stores. Spanish sharpshooters lurk in the bushes and trees, and shots are heard quite frequently, but no fatalities have been reported. Discretion being the better part of valor, officers have torn off their stripes, as they have been the particular mark for the Dons since the war began. News came to camp yesterday that

Santiago had surrendered, and Lieutenant Hall and I started for the American firing line about five miles distant to look over the battle fields. Fierce fighting marked the route from Siboney to Santiago, and graves all along the line contain the dead. Roads were chopped through the cactus and brush, wire trochas cut down without a retreat. Commands were given to push forward to such a point, and there was nothing too formidable to stop the march when it once began. Spaniards were mowed down like hay, and many Americans fell. The Spaniards were driven to a bare hill overlooking Santiago where entrenchments had already been prepared, and it looked as though it would be impossible to dislodge them. At the foot of the hill is about a mile of cleared ground, and every American who ventured forth proved an excellent target for the sharpshooters who are adepts at marksmanship. A grand change was arranged in which three regiments participated. The Ninth regulars followed by the Tenth and supported by the Seventy-First New York ran out into the open, across and up the steep hillside, man after man falling until the entrenchments were reached. The Spaniards became panic stricken and ran down the other side of the hill to their entrenchments outside of Santiago, a position which they have since held, although they could be dislodged in 15 minutes by our artillery. Spaniards were dumped into their own entrenchments on the hill, thus digging their own graves. The loss to the Spaniards in the fight is estimated at about 2,500 killed and wounded, while the Americans lost 600 killed and wounded.

The surrender of Santiago was timely as the city could be laid low in one hour. Mortars and cannon are pointed from every side. The distance to the Spanish entrenchments from the American lines is less than a mile. Lieutenant Hall and I started toward the Spanish lines after being informed by an officer that we would be promptly halted by a sentry when we had reached the American outposts. The sentry, however, was not on the alert and we passed across the valley of death to the Spanish lines, winning the distinction of being the first American soldiers across. Arms were stacked, and but few Spaniards occupied the trenches, the others taking advantage of the negotiations pending and going into town. We were treated very courteously by a lieutenant who offered us a pull from his flask. We were suspicious and declined with thanks. Cigars were the product which we accepted, and a box of cigarettes were given in exchange. We then recrossed the valley in which hundreds of Spaniards have been buried, and over which thousands of vultures are floating. The heavy rains have unearthed many bodies and the stench is awful. We had some difficulty in getting back into the American lines, but pleading ignorance of the lay of the land, were allowed through.

Yellow Jack has made its appearance and Siboney has been burned to the ground. Cubans are not allowed to stop in camp, and every precaution is being taken to prevent a spread of the disease. The health of the Eighth is excellent. Only one man, Private Hoff, of Company E, being ill, but not seriously.

The Cubans have plenty of money, but it is almost impossible to buy food, only from soldiers. Yesterday I noticed a Cuban pay 5 pesetas (\$1.00) for three hardtacks, while one of them gave 25 pesetas in gold for about four pounds of salt pork.

How we wish we could find the man who started this war. The cry down here is "To h—ll with the Cubans; remember the Maine." The Maine incident, and that alone, keeps the boys here. The Cubans are a filthy, lazy, ignorant people, who are not capable of running a government. They are also cowardly. To make them join in an attack it is necessary to force them from behind, and there are but few soldiers here who are Cuban sympathizers. There is of course a better class of Cubans, and they want an American government. They dress as neatly as circumstances will permit, and were the last to take up arms against Spain, as they feared the worst if a Cuban government was established. The low grade of Cubans are black. Women are dressed in rags, children naked, and men half dressed. This is not through Spanish misrule, but through laziness and gluttony. They think of nothing but their stomachs.

Tomorrow I will visit El Caney, where thousands of refugees from Santiago are quartered, and where it is said the sights are most pitiable.

TRUMP.

—Attorney G. Y. Travis is spending a few days with friends in Jefferson county.

There is no Kodak but the . . . Eastman Kodak.

1898 Kodaks are up to date.

HAMMOCKS.

Large assortment to select from at lowest prices.

Bargains in Refrigerators, Lawn Mowers and Bicycles.

~AT~

THE EAGLE HARDWARE CO.,

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

134 and 136 Fifth Street.



EVERY WOMAN

Sometimes needs a reliable, monthly, regulating medicine. Only harmless and the purest drugs should be used. If you want the best, get

Dr. Peal's Pennyroyal Pills

They are prompt, safe and certain in result. The genuine (Dr. Peal's) never disappoint. Sent anywhere, \$1.00. Address PEAL MEDICINE CO., Cleveland, O. For sale by Clarence G. Anderson, East Liverpool.

At Kinsey's.

WASH BOILERS.

Tin Boilers, - - 35c, 45c, 55c

Copper Bottom, Nos. 8 & 9, 75c, 85c

All Copper, - - - \$1.75, \$1.85

Wood Tubs, - - 45c, 50c, 5c

Galvanized Tubs, - - 65c, 75c

(Patent Wringer Attachment.)

Good Clothes Wringers, \$1 50, \$1.75, \$2.00

KINSEY'S 5 & 10,

Diamond, East Liverpool, O.

HOMESTEAD MAY COME.

Arrangements Are Being Made For a Game.

The manager of the base ball team is still negotiating with the Homestead club for a game to be played here in the near future.

It is thought with an enclosed ground the local club can manage to pay expenses, and they are eager to get a chance to redeem themselves for their defeat of 16 to 0 by Homestead.

Liverpool In Lisbon.

Miss Lillie McKenty, of East Liverpool, is the guest of Miss Maude Gill.

J. W. Shingleton and Miss Pearl Finley, of East Liverpool, were in town yesterday.

Joseph Manor, of East Liverpool, was calling on Lisbon friends yesterday.—Lisbon Patriot.

Reverend Knox Is Here.

Reverend Knox, formerly pastor of the Second U. P. church, but now lo-

cated in the west, will arrive in the city this evening from Bellaire, and will spend a few days visiting the members of the congregation of the Second U. P. church.

Trains Were All Late.

All the trains from Cleveland today were from 10 to 20 minutes late.

Train 342 going east at 5 o'clock, this morning did not arrive until 7:15 o'clock. The delay was caused by a small wreck near K. N. tower, this side of Kensington, during the night. No one was injured in the accident but considerable damage was caused the freight cars.

The noon train due at 12:07 did not come in until 12:23. This delay was caused by a hot box.

Sporting Events.

Arrangements are being made for a series of races to be given at Columbian park.

This afternoon a match race between Invicta and McKinley is taking place.

COUNCIL WILL MEET

To Look Over Damaged Lincoln Avenue.

WANT TO FIND THE CAUSE

A Thorough Inspection Will Be Made and the Responsibility Placed Where It Belongs—Permanent Improvements to Be Discussed.

The council will this evening hold a special meeting at the fire station.

They have had so much trouble with the pavements of Lincoln avenue in the last few weeks that it was thought best to view the street and see if some arrangement could not be made to permanently repair it.

Much money has been expended in the street in an effort to keep the pavements from sinking, but every heavy rain works them out. The council will take a thorough look at the street and see just how much damage has been done and will if possible devise some means to prevent any further damage. Should they be successful in forming a plan to preserve the streets it is probable it will be used on all hill streets.

The plan advanced by Chairman Peach of the street committee to lay a three foot curb across the street at intervals will probably be adopted.

The council will also discuss damages to several other streets.

HOUSE ANSWERS.

Declaring His Wife Shamefully Abused Him.

LISBON, Aug. 2.—[Special]—Joseph W. House, of Wayne township, against whom a divorce and alimony action was filed recently by Sarah J. House, states to the court, in an answer filed yesterday that he is ready to receive her at his home at any time and will provide for her.

Mrs. House alleged cruelty and neglect against House, allegations which the husband offsets by similar ones against her. House claims that all during their married life she has made life miserable for him by attacking him frequently with butcher knives and rocks and on several occasions tearing his clothes from him. She is also accused of ruining a buggy with a pitchfork and then leaving home for over 10 hours, leaving a child less than a year old. House wants the court to dismiss the petition and give him his children.

PUSHED HORSE AND WAGON,

The Pony Struck Them Near Franklin Street Without Damage.

Shortly after noon today a small boy driving a horse attached to a junk wagon drove on the Horn switch from Eighth street for the purpose of going down into the ice plant. He failed to notice the pony which was doing switching in the vicinity, and when it was too late for him to get out of the way the train, which was going very slow, struck the horse. The boy gave a yell, and himself, horse and wagon were pushed down the track for a distance of 30 feet before the train was stopped.

Three wheels of the wagon were badly damaged, but the horse and boy were not injured.

SALINEVILLE BOY SAFE,

He Was Reported Killed in the Fight at Santiago.

SALINEVILLE, Aug. 2.—[Special]—After the engagement before Santiago July 3, Musician Herman Solter, of Salineville, a member of the Thirtieth infantry, U. S. A., was reported killed, and his relatives in Salineville mourned him as dead.

Yesterday their sorrow was turned to joy when his nephew, Henry Uhlig, received a letter from him written at Santiago, July 12, and stating that he was well and had passed through the battle with but few injuries.

SENT TO THE INFIRMARY.

Henry Demmerling Is Old and Unable to Work.

The township trustees today sent Henry Demmerling to the infirmary.

Demmerling has been a resident of the city for eight years and is aged 68 years. He is totally unable to care for himself, being unable to work, and was in destitute circumstances. The trustees would have had to keep him had he remained here, and preferred to send him to the infirmary where he could spend his remaining days.

Making Arrangements.

Rev. C. F. Swift spent the day in New Cumberland where he has made some arrangements for the annual conference of the Pittsburgh district of the Methodist Protestant church. The conference meets at that place next month.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—J. B. Appell is in Pittsburg today on business.

—Edwin M. Knowles has returned from a trip to Canada.

—Miss Lizzie Barrett and Miss Erla Duffy are Pittsburg visitors today.

—Doctor Robinson, of East Brady, is the guest of Miss Lou Armstrong, Fifth street.

—Editor W. R. Dutton, of the Salineville Banner, was in the city today on business.

—George Reed has returned to the city after spending several days in Hookstown.

—Miss Bessie Richardson, of Lisbon, is the guest of Miss Belle Anderson, Market street.

—Mrs. M. K. Zimmerman left this morning for several month's stay with friends in Fayette county Pa.

—Mrs. Z. P. Kinney and son, Charles, left this morning for Kansas where they will spend several weeks visiting friends.

—Miss Stanley, who lives on a farm near the city, left yesterday for Denver, Col. She will remain there several weeks.

—Mrs. M. H. Brookes who has been spending several weeks in Trenton visiting relatives, returned to the city last evening.

—Mrs. Davidson and Mrs. Reed, of Gardendale, are visiting friends in New Brighton. They will return to the city next week.

—Sam Bleming, of Pittsburg, is in the city today. Mr. Bleming was connected with a business house in this city several years and has many friends here.

—Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Kitchel and son, Allan, left this afternoon for Mt. Clemens where they will spend several weeks. Mr. Kitchel will go from there to Minneapolis, where he will spend the greater part of his vacation.

On the River.

The small packets are to resume operations at once. The river now registers 4.6 feet and stationary, and the prospects for it remaining at that height are good.

The Avalon went down last night and had a good trip of freight and passengers.

The Cummings left Cincinnati for Pittsburg last night, and will pass this port Thursday evening.

Help the Library, picnic, Aug. 3.

Gone to Saratoga.

Yesterday afternoon 58 people left this city for Saratoga, where they will attend Young People's convention. The convention will be in session several days, and those from this city will return home Saturday.

Gone to Saratoga.

Miss Leona Stewart, of Fairview, who has been visiting in the city, left yesterday afternoon for Saratoga, where she will attend the national convention of young people's societies of the United Presbyterian church.

No Information There.

Engineer Newhall, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, arrived in the city at noon, and was seen by a reporter but would say nothing about the work of Engineer McConnell near Smith's Ferry.

Given Judgment.

Sears & Hinton this morning were given judgment in the court of Squire Hill in a forcible detention action against Mr. and Mrs. Mark Gribben.

Filling the Hole.

The street force were busy this morning filling a large hole at the foot of Avondale street. They also cleaned West Market street.

Lost Their Child.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Reed, of Hookstown, well known in this city, buried their infant child last Sunday afternoon.

TILLIS PAID THE FINE

Imposed by Mayor Bough at the Request of His Wife.

YOUNG BEGGAR ABOUT SMOKY

He Dresses in Rags and Relates Pitiful Tales of How His Mother Suffers—The Police Want Information Believing He Is an Imposter.

Mayor Bough this morning had much news to tell the reporters, and what he said of the various cases will make interesting reading. This is what was done in police court yesterday afternoon and this morning.

John Tillis, who had considerable trouble with his wife and others of his home Saturday night, was arrested at the instance of his wife yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Tillis went to the mayor's office yesterday afternoon and made information against her husband, charging him with assault. Officer McMillan was detailed on the case and Tillis was soon captured. He was taken to city hall where the charge was read to him. He pleaded guilty and was fined \$5 and costs, which he paid.

Richard Powers drank too much liquor, and last evening he was very drunk. When Officer Grim saw Powers he was partially disrobed, and the officer concluded the jail was the proper place for him. The patrol was called, for he was too drunk to walk, and he was soon sleeping on an iron bed. He was charged with being drunk, and this morning he was fined \$5.60 and turned loose.

James McConaughy is still in confinement and Mayor Bough stated that no hearing would be given him until O'Hanlon is able to be out, and no time has been set for that event.

O'Hanlon this morning was somewhat improved, although during the night he suffered considerably.

Many complaints have been received from residents of Second street, relative to a young boy who goes about dressed in rags and telling a pitiable tale about his mother's condition, to whom he gives the name of Jackson, living in West End. Any information leading to his capture is now wanted by the police. The Jacksons in West End are selfsupporting and need no assistance.

Word was received by the police from Mrs. Pierson, of Rosemont, Pa., about her husband who left his home on July 6 and since that time nothing has been heard from him. Pierson was a contractor and a moderate drinker, and since he left home his wife is of the opinion that as he often complained of pains in the head, he is incapable of telling his name or address. Pierson is 43 years old, weighs 184 pounds, 5.7 feet high, and had about \$500 on his person when he left home. He is the father of eight children, and a reward is offered for his capture.

Library picnic, Aug. 3. Racing

LIVERPOOL WILL GET HIM

If the Wellsville Police Do Not Find Him First.

Chief Duncan, of the Wellsville police force, was in the city today looking for a man who is wanted to settle an old fine in that village. The party also owes a fine in this city, and if the police here find him first he will be asked to settle before he is turned over to the Wellsville authorities.

This Is Mercer's Day.

Winnie Mercer will pitch today in the Washington-Pittsburg game, and a morning paper says:

"This will be ladies day at Exposition park and the fair ones will have a chance to see Jesse Tannehill and Winnie Mercer, the man with the curly locks, oppose each other in a twirling way."

More Tracks.

The gravel train did considerable filling in about the tracks near the flint mill yesterday. This work was the first done at that place for several weeks, but now the gravel trains will fill in the banks until enough earth has been placed there to allow the building of a number of needed tracks.

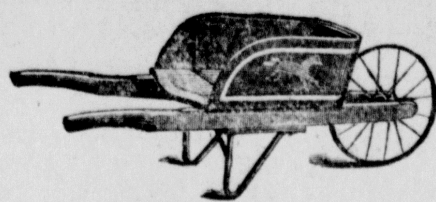
Enjoying Camp Life.

The street car men in camp at Line Island are having a very enjoyable time, and their visitors are numerous. They will not break camp until early next week.

FOR SALE.

Lady's bicycle. It has been used but little, and is the greatest bargain ever offered. Inquire at once at the News Review.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.



W. A. HILL

5 AND 10,

Wholesale and Retail.

Wagons at 75c, 99c, \$1.25, \$1.50.

Mason's 1 qt. jars.....56c 4 qt. coffee pot.....10c
Mason's 1/2 qt. jars.....85c 3 qt. granite coffee pot.....25c
Tin cans (warranted).....25c Clark's O. N. T.....4
Hammocks.....50c to \$3.00 Window Shades.....10c, 15c, 25c

TABLE OIL CLOTH 12 1/2c and 15c.

Wall Paper Remnants. Having gone through our stock and assorted out all odds and ends, we have yet a lot of Remnants to sell you at less than half price. Come now, they will not last long.

Two Second Hand Bikes Cheap.

W. A. HILL, 5 & 10.

COUNCIL HAS NO MONEY.

But Streets Damaged by Rains Must Be Repaired.

Members of council are tossing wearily upon their beds these nights because they know the city must spend a lot of money repairing the damage caused by heavy rains. They would not toss if the city had the money or they knew where it could be legally obtained.

When the bond issue was submitted to the people and defeated, council believed it was a calamity, but now that more rain has come and more damage has been done they know it is infinitely worse. They have no money, and since the streets must be repaired they must obtain the required funds in another way, "using our face," as one member put it. The original estimate would not cover the damage and when the people vote on bonds again, as they certainly will in the near future, the amount asked will be greater.

The plan now is to have the streets fixed as soon as possible, borrowing money from the banks in anticipation of the bond issue. If any one in town has a better scheme council would like to see him come forward and present it.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

SCHOOL BONDS

Will Be Sold Just as Soon as Possible.

At the next meeting of the board of education the issuing of \$6,000 worth of bonds will be considered.

After the regular meeting last evening Clerk Norris presented the bond question as the law allows the board to sell their bonds in September but not before. The advertising for bids will be done after the next meeting and the bonds will be sold in September.

The insurance policies upon several of the buildings will expire in the near future, but they will be renewed by the clerk for three and five years.

GAVE OUT THE TERMS.

They Are the Same as Those Published in This Paper.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—[Special]—President McKinley today gave out officially the terms of peace as offered to Spain. They are the same as those given in this paper last week.

No statement was made as to whether Spain has taken official action.

Running races, Library picnic.

THE LIBRARY PICNIC.

Arrangements Completed For an Enjoyable Time.

The library picnic will take place tomorrow at Columbian park, and a large crowd is expected.

The program of sports is the best of season, and the races have already created much interest. Particularly is that true of the Chinese race.

Notice.

The much talked of pottery play, the "Middleman," will be presented at the opera house Tuesday and Wednesday, Aug. 9 and 10, under the direction of Mr. James Durkin, for the benefit of the soldiers' memorial chapel. Nowling's full orchestra. Reserved seats now on sale at Reed's drug store. Prices, 35, 25 and 15 cents.

All members of Hope castle No. 33, Knights of the Golden Eagle are requested to meet in the Rechabite hall at 7:30 tonight. Business of importance. Grand Chief Mueller will be present. JOSEPH SMITH, M. of K.

PROMINENT ATTORNEYS

Will Fight the Case of the Accused McConaughy.

Mr. McConaughy, father of James McConaughy, who is at present in jail charged with shooting Frank O'Hanlon, in speaking to a reporter of the case of his son said:

"Mayor Bough intended to hold the hearing today but postponed it in order that I might get my attorneys here, Judge Driggs and J. C. Heilem, of Bridgeport. I am looking after the interests of my son and will use my utmost efforts to save him. My boy never was in trouble before he came to this city."

Artificial Cream.

A cooking teacher tells of a manufactured cream that is worth knowing about in emergencies, when the real article is not to be had. It is made from the whites of two eggs, beaten stiff, with a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of cornstarch. Half a cup of cold milk is added by degrees and all beaten together very stiff. A cup of milk is heated over the fire, with a small butter ball melted in it. This is allowed to come just to the boiling point, when it is removed to a cooler part of the stove and the beaten egg mixture added. When it has all thickened very slightly to about the consistency of thick cream, it is taken off and strained and cooled. This may be used as cream for serving with fresh or preserved fruits, but it is needless to add it will not whip.—New York Post.

Elected Officers.

The Cooperative Glass company held a meeting in Turner hall last evening and transacted much business. Temporary officers were elected and within a few months permanent officers will be chosen.

Hindoos Use Little Soap.

The only soap which the Hindoos of the orthodox type employ is made entirely of vegetable products. But soap is little used in India, being almost unknown luxury with the natives.

Here on Business.

A. J. Webber, a leading business man of Irondale, is in the city today on business.

Spring Grove CAMP MEETING,



Aug. 4 to 14

VISITING MINISTERS.

SAM JONES, B. S. TAYLOR, J. H. NORRIS, and others.

Music—Harris and wife, Y. M. C. A. Orchestra.

Dormitory Now Open.

Several desirable cottages for rent. Apply to Ben Harker, at ground. Season Tickets, 50c. For sale at A. H. Bulger's, East Liverpool, E. S. Kelley's, Wells-ville.

INCREASED THE SALARY

School Board Will Pay More For a Janitor.

NO TELEPHONES JUST NOW

The Matter Was Revived, and Laid Over Until the Next Meeting—A Short Session at Which Only a Little Business Was Transacted.

The board of education met in regular session in the Central school building last evening at 8:10 o'clock. The meeting was opened with scripture reading and prayer by Member Murphy. Those present were Messrs. Vodrey, Norris, Williams, Murphy, Peach.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Dr. Norris, as a chairman of the supply committee, reported the action of the committee in purchasing goods at the last meeting. The report was received. The supplies with the exception of the pencils will be kept at the Wilson company's store.

Mr. Murphy stated that some repairs should be made at the Fourth street building, and Mr. Vodrey told of the repairs that should be made at once at the Grant school. The repairs were left with the members to attend to.

Mr. Williams stated that the janitor of the Sixth street building was receiving but \$31.25 a month, and the amount was not sufficient to cover the expense of required help which is needed in the winter. The board thought eight rooms were too much to clean for that salary and raised it to \$40 a month.

The matter of placing telephones in the schools was revived, but was laid over until the next meeting.

Mr. Murphy moved the adjournment, and as Mr. Peach just came in the door he promptly seconded the motion, and the members went home.

PREPARING FOR MEETING.

The Cottagers at Spring Grove Enjoying the Time.

The large tent was put up yesterday, but will be raised in order that people on the outside may be able to see the speaker.

An effort will be made to have the Pennsylvania company run a Sunday excursion from Alliance and Rochester on Sam Jones' day.

The services at the ground will open Thursday evening and will be in charge of Rev. J. H. Norris. Rev. J. M. Harris and wife will arrive Friday morning, Sam Jones, Saturday evening and Rev. B. S. Taylor, Monday morning.

Many of the cottagers are fast sprinters and make good time to the street car line in the morning.

Some one rang the bell last night about 12 o'clock, awakening many of the people on the ground.

Ted Brookes had a narrow escape Sunday afternoon from being seriously injured by slipping and falling.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

MACK WAS RELEASED.

He Gave Bond and Was Permitted to Go.

LISBON, Aug. 2.—[Special]—John Mack, the young man from Wellsville who has been in jail charged with a serious crime, was released, bond in the sum of \$500 having been provided.

A marriage license has been issued to Edgar I. Baxter and Anna N. Moon.

Judge Young and Recorder Crosser have returned from Mt. Clemens much improved in health.

COMING HOME.

No Doubt but What Shafter's Men Will Be Moved.

A Washington correspondent in speaking of the probability of General Shafter's army being sent north from Santiago, says the government is now making the necessary arrangements.

They will be taken from Cuba as soon as possible owing to the probabilities of sickness during the remaining months of the rainy season.

Gone to Columbus.

George Hamilton and his sister, of St. Clair township, and Mrs. Corlett, who has been their guest for several weeks, left yesterday for Columbus. While there Mr. Hamilton will attend a meeting of the trustees of the deaf and dumb asylum who are in session today.

MONEY FOR SOLDIERS.

As was announced in the News Review several days ago, contributions for the Red Cross society will be received at this office.

Library benefit picnic, Aug. 3.

THE BREATH OF ARBUTUS.

What is it in the summer air tonight
That brings me dreams of dear days long ago
And memories of hearts that have for years
Been colder than the Alps' eternal snow?

The dewy violet of heavenly blue,
The faint breath of arbutus on the air,
Bring sadly back those dear dead days
And one who told me I was fair.

We stood amid the flowers, dewy, sweet,
My hero in his coat of loyal blue.
He kissed my tears away and said: "Farewell!
My country needs me, dear, more than do you."

There came a day. The sun refused to shine.
High heaven tried to wash away the stain.
Night spread her mantle gently o'er the field—
The south wind moaned a requiem for the slain.

Back in a corner of the garret dark
There stands an oaken chest, and buried deep
Within it lies a package worn and old.
But when 'tis ashes still my heart will keep

In sacred memory the love that gave
To me the sweet arbutus, faded, dead,
But gave to God and country all he had
And in the southland found a narrow bed.

'Tis this the south wind wafts to me tonight—
Fond memory 'tis the harp o'er which she plays—
The gentle breath of sweet arbutus flowers
And tender thoughts of unremembered days.

—R. V. B. S. in Scranton Republican.

TOILERS OF THE AIR.

How the Work on a Suspension Bridge Is Done.

The workmen on the cables follow closely after the builders of the iron roadway. These men are engaged in more perilous employment, if anything, than the former. They climb nimbly up to the very summit of the huge towers, and then without flinching proceed to descend the inclined cables. It makes the spectators below tremble for them, so dangerous is the descent, but the workmen have no fear, else they would be unfitted for the duty required of them. After sliding down the cable a dozen feet, they stop and turn around and face the towers. The men working the derrick slowly swing out to them the end of a cable about three inches in diameter. Another man carries out to them by means of a small hand pulley and rope a red-hot band of steel, which the cable workers seize with their pinchers and clasp around the large cable on which they are resting. Then while the steel is still hot and malleable, the small cable, with its end secured in a thick bolt of steel, is brought into position, and the end welded into the red-hot steel band encircling the main cable. The workmen pound and forge away, hammering, twisting and bending the metal before it cools off. The welding must be done rapidly, and the workmen have no time to stop and think of the dangerous position in which they are placed. Probably the only support they have comes from their legs, which they wind tightly around the cable, as they swing their arms and upper part of the body with violent exertion.

When this cable is forged into its place, the workmen take a few moments of rest, and then slide down to the next joint, where the same operation is repeated. Cable after cable is attached in this way until there is a regular tangle of steel work and dangling cables, looking for all the world like a spider's web. But there is order in this colossal spider web such as never existed in the home of the insect that weaves the webs in our homes and woods. Gradually one part of the bridge after another is finished, and when the "false work" of scaffolds is removed the structure stands out in all the beauty of its finished state.

The bridge builders must not only be skilled in their work, but they must have the hardihood and daring of the sailor, for most of their work is performed at an altitude higher than the topmast of any sailing vessel. They labor in all kinds of weather—when the sun is pouring down its torrid rays in midsummer or when the mercury registers zero in winter.

To them their dizzy height is no more than the 15 or 20 feet are to the ordinary carpenter or house painter. They seldom use ladders. They would be constantly in the way. If they want to reach a higher framework, they climb nimbly up the steel works or jump lightly across from one truss to another. A jump of three feet from girder to girder is a commonplace occurrence to them.—George E. Walsh in Godey's Magazine.

JAPANESE MUSIC.

There's Art In It That Cannot Be Analyzed by Occidentals.

To one who never heard it it is impossible to give a definite idea of Japanese music, and to one who hears it for the first time it must either repel or strangely attract, for its fantastic intervals and fractional tones demand a totally new sense of musical appreciation and call into being a new set of musical sensations. It is as if a hitherto closed door between sense and spirit had been suddenly thrown open. One feels that if reincarnation be true, one might through this door alone remember and reconstruct those vanished existences. Only in the tones of their own unguisu, a bird which has but three notes, have I heard anything so occult.

Japanese music is like Japanese art, which, with its unperceived spirit, sense and symbolism, its strange method of brush handling, might seem merely grotesque at first, but which gradually reveals to the initiated eye mysteries within mysteries of artistic form and perception, until presently one finds



A Beautiful Present

FREE for a few months to all users of the celebrated ELASTIC STARCH, (Flat Iron Brand). To induce you to try this brand of starch, so that you may find out for yourself that all claims for its superiority and economy are true, the makers have had prepared, at great expense, a series of

GAME PLAQUES

exact reproductions of the \$10,000 originals by Muville, which will be given you ABSOLUTELY FREE by your grocer on conditions named below. These Plaques are 40 inches in circumference, are free of any suggestion of advertising whatever, and will ornament the most elegant apartment. No manufacturing concern ever before gave away such valuable presents to its customers. They are not for sale at any price, and can be obtained only in the manner specified. The subjects are:

American Wild Ducks, American Pheasant,
English Quail, English Snipe.

The birds are handsomely embossed and stand out natural as life. Each Plaque is bordered with a band of gold.

ELASTIC STARCH

has been the standard for 25 years.

TWENTY-TWO MILLION packages of this brand were sold last year. That's how good it is.

ASK YOUR DEALER

to show you the plaques and tell you about Elastic Starch. Accept no substitute.

How To Get Them:

All purchasers of three 10 cent or six 5 cent packages of Elastic Starch (Flat Iron Brand), are entitled to receive from their grocer one of these beautiful Game Plaques free. The plaques will not be sent by mail. They can be obtained only from your grocer.

Every Grocer Keeps Elastic Starch.

Do not delay. This offer is for a short time only.

REDUCED FARES

To Various Points via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets will be sold via Pennsylvania Lines as indicated in the following paragraphs. Although concessions in fare are authorized for meetings of certain Orders, tickets may be obtained by any person whether a member of the order or interested in the event. The reduced rates will be open to everybody.

To Saratoga, N. Y.—August 1st and 2d, account Young People's Christian Union, U. P. Church. Return limit August 10th, with privilege to extend until August 31st.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 8th, and 9th for L. A. W. National Meet. Return limit August 15th.

To Richmond, Ind.—August 19th and 20th, good returning until August 28th, account Society of Friends Conference.

To Indianapolis, Ind.—August 20th, 21st and 22d, for Knights of Pythias Grand Encampment and Supreme Lodge Session. Return limit August 30th, with privilege to extend until September 10th.

To Cincinnati, Ohio.—September 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th, for the G. A. R. National Encampment. Good returning until September 13th, with privilege of extension until October 2d.

To Pittsburg, Pa.—October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, good returning until October 17th, account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave. Return limit may be extended until October 31st.

During the excursion season special rates will also be in effect via Pennsylvania Lines for special and local events. For particular information please apply to the nearest Ticket Agent of the Pennsylvania Lines or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer In Colorado.

Colorado is particularly inviting as a summer haven. The climate is remarkable for its invigorating effect, and the state is rich in grand scenery and points of interest where a vacation may be pleasantly spent. Special arrangements are being made for the entertainment of visitors who are this season expected to be attracted to the seclusion and quiet of the Rockies and the hills and canyons of that great wonderland.

Colorado today is nearer home than in former years. The fast schedules of the Pennsylvania route and connecting lines bring the centennial state within easy reach, and the cost of a trip thither is no longer a luxury. The special low rate tourist tickets over the Pennsylvania lines places the cost for transportation within the limit of the usual allowance for vacation trips. For special information about rates, time of trains and other details please apply to nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent or address J. K. Dillon, D. P. agt., Pittsburg, Pa.

Summer havens.

Illustrated information about America's popular summer resorts is being distributed by passenger and ticket agents of the Pennsylvania lines. It includes descriptions of leading places of summer sojourn along the ocean, in the mountains of the east, and in the lake region and Northern Michigan, all of which are within easy reach over the Pennsylvania route. For a copy please apply to the nearest Pennsylvania lines ticket agent, or address your requests to J. K. Dillon, district passenger agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

Change the Schedule.

A change in the schedule of passenger trains on the Pennsylvania lines went into effect Sunday, June 26. Under the new schedule the time of trains at East Liverpool, O., is as follows: Depart for the west at 12:30, 7:20, 9 a. m., 2:49 and 6:14 p. m. Depart for the east at 4:01, 6:57, 11:07 a. m., 3:20 and 7 p. m.

Read the NEWS REVIEW for news.

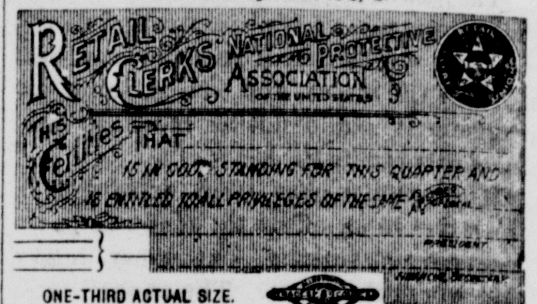
UNION LABELS.

It should be a deep-rooted principle of all union workmen and union sympathizers, and particularly those members of the different organizations of East Liverpool, to buy nothing but Union Label goods, in preference to all others. And why not? If we ask fair wages for our labor, why should we buy goods made at unfair wages by others?

The Union Label in every industry is a guarantee of fair wages, decent working hours, and union labor employed.

PATRONIZE UNION CLERKS.

All members of the R. C. N. P. A. can show this card. Ask for it when making your purchases. Endorsed by the A. F. of L.



ONE-THIRD ACTUAL SIZE.

COLOR IS CHANGED EACH QUARTER.

Good only during months named in lower left hand corner and when properly signed, and STAMPED with the number of the Local.

UNION MADE BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Boot and Shoe Workers' union is the national head of the trade, and is a new combination of all the branches of boot and shoe workers. The above trade-mark when found on the sole or lining of a boot or shoe, is a guarantee that the same is made by union labor. Look for the above design stamped on the sole of every pair of boots or shoes you buy.

CUSTOM TAILORS' LABEL.

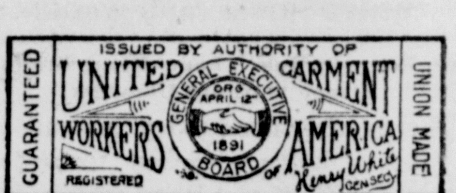


The Journeymen Tailor's Label is to be found in the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the under side of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants. It is printed in black ink on white linen.

UNION MADE HATS.

This Label is about an inch and a half square, and is printed on buff-colored paper. It is placed on every union made hat before it leaves the workman's hands. If a dealer takes a label from one hat and places it in another, or has any detached labels in his store, do not buy from him, as his labels may be counterfeit, and his hats may be the product of scab or non-union labor.

UNION MADE CLOTHES.

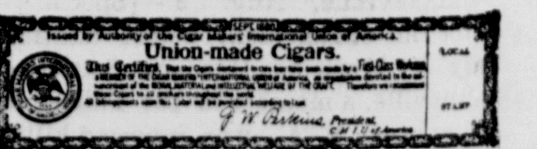


You will find the linen label attached by machine stitching to the inside breast pocket of the coat, on the inside of the buckle strap of the vest, and on the waistband lining of the pants.

BICYCLE LABEL.

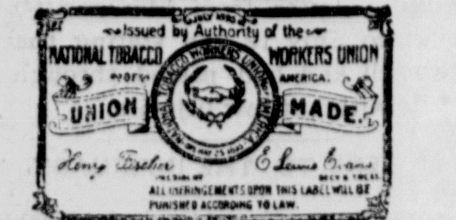
"Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you." You will endorse the "Golden Rule" by buying and riding bicycles bearing this Label. The colors are as follows: The Union shield is in red, white and blue, on a background of pea green, bordered by gold. The Label will be placed on the upper front side of the tube that receives the seat post.

BLUE LABEL CIGARS.



This label is printed in black ink on light blue paper, and is pasted on the cigar-box. Don't mix it up with the U. S. revenue label on the box, as the latter is nearly of a similar color.

TOBACCO LABEL.



The above Label, printed on blue paper, will be found on all plug tobacco and on the wrappers of chewing tobacco manufactured in union tobacco factories.

UNION BREAD AND CRACKERS.

This is a full size facsimile of the Label of the Bakers' and Confectioners' union. It is printed on fine white paper and is pasted on each loaf of union-made bread. It is an evidence that the bread is made under fair and wholesome conditions, and in clean and healthy bakeries. Following is the confectioners' and cracker Label:



HORRORS OF EL CANEY

HORRIBLE SUFFERING OF REFUGEES WHO FLED FROM SANTIAGO.

Mothers Fight For Food For Their Children—Frenchmen Offer Gold for a Can of Milk—Commissioner Bruce Relieved Many Who Would Otherwise Have Died.

The New York World's correspondent, Louis Seibold, writing under the date of July 15 from El Caney, Cuba, describes the suffering of refugees there as follows:

Such a city of horrors as this town of war could not exist anywhere on the American continent for 24 hours. Happily its existence on the island of Cuba, which has known all the horrors of war and pestilence for 20 years back, is soon to end. But today in the ruins of the old church, fashioned in crude imitation of Moorish-Hispano style, men, women and children are fighting over a handful of rice, which burly troopers of the Second cavalry are lading out of an immense pot, piping hot.

Each dipperful of this precious store is intended for a family. Money, with which the people are well supplied, will not buy any greater quantity. I saw a Cuban named Cartilano offer Major Allen of the Second cavalry a shining \$20 goldpiece for four hard tacks. His bribe, free from any suggestions of criminal intent, was rejected. Two of his children were literally starving, but as he had received his share of rice he could get no more.

A German woman of 30, and real pretty, named Koetzen, appealed to me as I rode into the town for help for her sister. She spoke English fluently, and her manners were those of a woman of refinement. Yet when I first saw her she was squabbling with a brawny Cuban woman, black as midnight, over the possession of a bit of bacon the size of a ginger cake.

"Oh, please—please, sir," she pleaded, tears falling down her cheeks, "please help me. My little girl has not eaten for three days. Her stomach is swollen and I am afraid she is dying. If I could only get a little meat or a little milk for her! Please, I have money. My husband is still in that den."

She pointed to an ancient adobe dwelling, facing the public square, the pest hole of the town. Mrs. Koetzen's pitiful appeal inspired me to speak to Captain Stewart M. Brice, councilman of the Greater New York, commissary of El Caney, and an honor to both his citizenship and the uniform he wears. Mrs. Koetzen's temporary distress was alleviated in a few minutes by Brice, though a thousand hungry women and children scowled at him.

Brice started in to describe to me the awful conditions that prevailed in El Caney, much better, though, than when he had first come. He had not spoken a dozen words when there broke through the crowd of white, black, bronze, saffron and yellow people who watched our every movement with famished eyes, a scrawny black woman, clutching to her flattened breasts the skeleton of a human babe 3 or 4 months old. She dropped to the ground at our feet and holding up her baby, which gave no evidence of being alive, implored us with a torrent of jargon to save its life.

"Dying, dying," she wailed. Dr. Sheppard of New York, who is nobly trying to relieve the suffering, took the baby from her.

"In the last stage of starvation," he said sententially.

The doctor gave the child a soothing draft, and the poor, black mother squatted on the floor beside the writhing body of a trooper, supposed to be suffering from the yellow fever, and crowned it to sleep with a weird lullaby. The child died an hour later. The mother told Dr. Bangs, one of the Red Cross staff, that she had three other children, all dying from starvation, in an old, spacious mansion with picturesque courtyard, flagged with painted stones, from which the French flag waves to mark the temporary quarters of the consul of that nation.

I found a group of French gentlemen, immaculate in white duck, but as hungry looking as the squalid, clamoring crowd in the public square. They were trying to reach the consul, who was ill in bed. They made a plaintive appeal to Brice and myself for food for their families. One of them, Antoine Le-maire, who has lived in Santiago for 25 years, pleaded for a can of milk. He jingled a lot of gold in his hand.

"If monsieur would permit me to buy it for my wife, who is very ill," he said. "She is so weak. I am greatly distressed for her."

Brice told me he could not buy, but, like the good fellow he is, procured a couple of tablespoonfuls of the coveted milk and was repaid by gratitude such as only the starving can express.

"On Tuesday, when I first visited El Caney, more than ten persons were reported to Dr. Bangs as having died, one of whom had succumbed to yellow fever. The fifth of the town was indescribable. Pools in every part of the public square attracted thousands of flies, and around them, with eyes strained in the direction of the church where the government has established its headquarters and around the chapel over which the Red Cross flag floats, were hundreds of naked children and women, most of whom were black, in scant attire.

The daily life of the refugees at Caney is a story of suffering from the time they awake, at the first approach of dawn, to rush to the church in quest of food, until they sink wearily in hopeless and huddled confusion to sleep. Later at night there is no diversion of any character—nothing save vain, incessant search for food. The approach of two or more men on horseback is heralded as the coming of a pack train laden with food, and when it is discovered that the visitors do not bring food the keenest disappointment is experienced.

disposal may be settled in the treaty. If the treaty, however, does not provide for the disposal of any of these islands, it will remain in possession of the power whose army or navy holds it at the time of ratification.

Some publicists to whom the writer is indebted are of the opinion that if much time will be needed to itemize all of the necessary agreements, a preliminary treaty establishing an end to the war should first be made with the understanding that separate articles may afterward be added, until every point is settled. Cuba, though aiding us against Spain, will not be a party to the treaty, not being recognized as a government by Spain. However, to avoid complication, we may insist upon a clause in favor of Cuba, the effect of which will be that the peace shall surely extend over that island.

The first practical step toward a treaty of peace will be the appointment by both governments of plenipotentiaries authorized to meet and draw up such a document. Our plenipotentiaries must be confirmed by the senate. There is no established rule as to how many of these shall be selected by either side. Three were appointed in 1783 to draw up for this government the treaty of peace with Great Britain, while that government was represented by but one. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was drawn by three British and five American plenipotentiaries, that ending the Mexican war by three dons and one American. The president, perhaps, has in mind whom he will appoint for this important duty, although, of course, it would be premature for their names to be mentioned. The treaty of Paris was drawn by John Adams, then minister to the Netherlands; Benjamin Franklin, minister to the court of Versailles, and John Jay, minister to Madrid, acting for us, and by David Hartley, M. P., acting for Great Britain. The treaty of peace ending the war of 1812 was signed at Ghent in 1814 by John Quincy Adams, minister to Russia; J. A. Bayard, ex-United States senator; Henry Clay, speaker of the house of representatives; Albert Gallatin, ex-secretary of the treasury, and Jonathan Russell. Our sole plenipotentiary who signed the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with Mexico in 1846 was Nicolas Trist, ex-assistant secretary of state. President McKinley will therefore be permitted by precedent to appoint as plenipotentiaries to form a treaty of peace with Spain almost any man in public life who may be acceptable to all parties concerned—Benjamin Harrison, for instance, or John Sherman might be among them.

Were the treaty signed in Washington the secretary of state might be appointed, but it is contrary to custom to sign a treaty of peace in either of the two countries at war. The theory is that all pressure on either side would be avoided in a neutral country. The signing of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, in Mexico, however, was an exception to the rule. In fact, the treaty of Paris, signed in 1783, between Great Britain on one side and France, Spain and the United States on the other, was also an exception, Paris being within the territory of one of the governments involved.

The treaty having been drawn by the Spanish and American plenipotentiaries, instructed by the ministry of foreign affairs at Madrid and the state department at Washington, it must next be submitted to the respective governments for ratification. It will therefore be printed upon parchment in two editions, one English and the other Spanish. The ratification on our part must be done by the senate. The treaty having at last been ratified by both governments, peace will be formally announced in both—in America by a presidential proclamation.

Judging from precedents, the Spanish-American treaty of peace will be an interesting document from a purely literary point of view. Makers of treaties of all kinds are fond of inserting as many flourishes as possible. The preambles of treaties of peace are especially rich with high flown phrases. The treaty of Paris begins thus:

"In the Name of the Most Holy and Undivided Trinity: It having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince George the third, by the grace of God King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick and Luneburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the holy Roman Empire, etc., and of the United States of America, to forget all past misunderstandings," etc.

The treaty of Ghent, 1814, is less pretentious in composition:

"His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship

and good understanding between them," etc.

The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1848, begins:

"In the name of Almighty God: The United States of America and the United Mexican States, animated by a sincere desire to put an end to the calamities of war," etc.

Whatever possessions of Spain may be ceded to us by the treaty of peace will continue under their old laws until congress formally declares them territories of the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

SPAIN SINNED MORTALLY.

Dupuy de Lome Says She Can Only Repent and Reform—Cuba Should Be Ours.

The full interview recently had in Madrid with Senor Dupuy de Lome, formerly Spanish minister to the United States, a brief summary of which was cabled to the New York Sun, was recently received in London by mail. Senor de Lome, after saying that over-



SEÑOR DUPUY DE LOME.

tures for peace should have been made after the glorious fight on July 1 near Santiago and that there was an excellent opportunity for peace now, when the Americans had discovered how unworthy the Cubans are, added that Spain should not recognize the independence of Cuba, but should hand over the island to the United States, who would protect the loyal inhabitants from the vengeance of the "rebel scum."

When asked where he placed the blame for the disasters that have befallen Spain, Senor de Lome replied: "The government, the army and navy, the diplomats and the party politicians have all sinned. The fatherland has sinned mortally. Its patriotism and all its actions have been passive. It has not striven to achieve anything; consequently it has achieved nothing. The only thing we can do now is to repent and reform. If we have not known how to defend the country we received from our fathers, let us see that our sons do better."

PLAN FOR A SETTLEMENT.

Suggestions as to Retaining and Using Captured Spanish Provinces.

To the Editor of the New York Tribune: Sir—Allow a layman to suggest a proper settlement with Spain and offer a programme:

First.—Secure by a just treaty all the possessions of Spain outside of Europe.

Second.—Keep all permanently.

Third.—While retaining control of every inch as to its government, etc., freely give each of the commercial nations permanent coaling facilities in both peace and war at all places (to be agreed upon) where they may be really needed, but—

Fourth.—Make it a condition of giving these privileges that the nations receiving them shall join in a covenant and agreement declaring all such coaling stations neutral grounds, wherein no battles or warlike operations of any kind should ever be allowed. The larger this neutral area the better for all, even if made to include the entire group of islands acquired and the surrounding waters.

This arrangement would—
A.—Leave the United States nearly as free as now from complications with the great powers of Europe.

B.—The transfer under such conditions would benefit all people, including those of Spain.

C.—It would tend in a marked way toward peace for the world at large.

D.—It would give the United States practical control of the cane sugar of the world, of fabric fibers, from silk to manila, jute and sisal, and of many other tropical products which in the aggregate reach enormous amounts in value.

E.—It would in the near future place the commercial marine of the United States in advance of that of any other nation, not excepting England, and in ocean transportation it would be the greatest burden bearer.

F.—It would encircle the world with a broad girdle, wherein American influences would plant and support the highest and best type of Christian civilization, spreading its beneficence north and south like a good leaven, until all countries would partake of its benefits. This is the opportunity of the United States. If passed by, it is not likely to return. To bring it all about the nation can afford, except as to territory, to be overwhelmingly generous to Spain. Ought not this opportunity in the interest of the whole world to be improved?
R. C. E.

OLD GLORY WILL GO UP

Next Monday Evening at Central School Building.

CARROLL CLUB'S FINE FLAG

Will Be Flung to the Breeze—Exercises Will Begin at 7 O'Clock, but the Program Has Not Yet Been Arranged—Rev. Father Farrell to Be Here.

The arrangements of the Carroll club for the raising of a large flag at the Central school building are almost completed. Daniel McCurren, chairman of the committee who have the matter in hand, was seen this morning. Of the arrangements that have been made to date he said:

"The flag which will be raised is one of the best that could be secured. It is 12x24 feet and will be raised next Monday evening, weather permitting. The entire program will be made public within a few days, and what has been done already is only premature. The ceremony will commence at 7 o'clock, and the speaker of the evening will be Rev. Father Farrell, of Cleveland, a graduate of the Liverpool schools and of the American college at Rome. His subject will be one of patriotism, and will deal largely with the victories of America's forces over those of Spain."

The board of education, who were notified of the intended action of the club, will meet this week to complete their arrangements. They have done nothing so far but accept the offer of the club, and at the meeting this week all matters of detail will be touched upon.

Attend Library picnic, Aug. 3.

ERECT FLAGPOLES.

A Resident Does Not Like the Present System.

"I believe the board of education should abandon the old plan of hanging the Stars and Stripes from the windows of the various school buildings," said a well known resident.

"There is a nice pole at Central building and another at the West End, but other buildings are not so well provided. The flag always looks better on a pole, and when they hang from windows it seems as though the big town of Liverpool was afraid to spend a few dollars in the right direction."

TALKED IN A TENT.

Reverend Vibbert Opened His Temperance Campaign.

Rev. Geo. W. Vibbert, who has been in Wellsville for several weeks talking temperance, opened a series of meetings in the Association tent at Fifth and Washington streets last night.

While the audience was not large, the enthusiasm was such as to give the gentleman much encouragement, and he made an excellent address. He will speak tonight in the Diamond, and later at the tent.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION,

But the Exact Date Has Not Been Announced.

The civil service commission has announced that an examination for the postoffice service will be held in this city some time between Oct. 1 and 15.

All persons desiring to be examined should call on Secretary McClure at the postoffice for information. Applications must be filed prior to Sept. 1. Soon after the applications are filed the exact date of the examination will be made known.

Day of sport, Library picnic.

\$100 Reward \$100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is catarrh. Hall's Catarrh cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer one hundred dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co, Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, 75c.

Entered Suit.

William Elwell has entered suit in the court of Squire Rose against Edward Talbert for \$10.45, claimed due for rent. The case will be heard Friday.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

Finest Print Shop
IN EASTERN OHIO

We Print Everything.

From an Election Sticker to a 3-Sheet Poster.

HIGH GRADE COLOR PRINTING, ART CATALOGUES, EMBOSsing, HALF TONE WORK, IM. LITHOGRAPHY, IM. TYPE WRITER, &c., &c., &c.

WE AIM TO DO CAREFUL, CORRECT PRINTING, TO MAKE SOMETHING ATTRACTIVE.

OUR WORK EMBRACES CARDS, LETTER HEADS, INVOICE SHEETS, INVITATIONS, FOLDERS, CIRCULARS, BILLS, &c.

Book Work.

No matter what the size or class of job, with our facilities we can compete with the world in quality of work and price.

Our Type.

Customers may have the benefit of a large assortment of borders, ornaments, initials, etc. Every new face of type patented always finds room in our job department. None but first-class printers are employed, which means the best possible results obtainable from the material.

Our Presses.

The "Century" Pony for high grade book and half tone work (finest machine manufactured). Improved Gordons for commercial work, and a large Babcock for poster printing; presided over by a pressman late in charge of the finest presses in one of the largest printing houses in the world.

In a Nut Shell High Wages, Fine Equipment, Artistic Workmen.

Tells the Story.

THE NEWS REVIEW PRESS.

TO THE ADVERTISERS.
The Evening News Review has the largest bona fide PAID daily circulation of any paper published in East Liverpool, and the largest circulation in Wellsville of any daily paper published in East Liverpool. Keen witted and wide awake business men and advertisers will make note of these facts.

HARRY PALMER,
Owner and Manager.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
The combination prices of the NEWS REVIEW, advertisement in paper and bills from said advertisement, are cheaper than any other daily paper in the city, while the workmanship, material and inks made use of are incomparably superior to those of would-be competitors. Test the matter. We will prove the truth of our assertion.

LOCAL BREVITIES.
Sheriff Gill has 12 sales listed for this month.

Attorney W. H. Spence, of Lisbon, is in the city on business.

The Entre Nous club and their friends will dance this evening.

A new stairway is being built in the Knowles block in Fifth street.

The printers at the East Liverpool pottery were laid off yesterday owing to a scarcity of ware.

The Sunday school of the West End Presbyterian chapel is picnicking today at Riverside park.

Commissioner Bryan is in Georgetown today where he was called by the serious illness of his father.

The Alum Cliff company this morning commenced drilling a new well on the Russell farm near Williamsport.

The picnic of the Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church will be held at Columbian park next Tuesday.

The new residence of Harry Keffer, in Fifth street, is almost completed, and will be occupied within the next two weeks.

The grocery clerks have advanced the early closing matter to that point where they believe they can settle it at the meeting tonight.

Miss Kent, of Fifth street, has charge of the organ in the First M. E. church in the absence of Miss Weaver, who is out of the city.

A young woman fell from her bicycle in Washington street and received a hard fall. She was a novice and was endeavoring to dodge a wagon.

Two small boys were seen late the other night running down Fifth street. Each had a chair, and the suspicion is that they were stolen from the Association tent.

The funeral of Mrs. Mary Cooley will take place tomorrow afternoon from her late residence in East End. The remains will be taken to Georgetown for interment.

Ben Little, who has been seriously ill for several months with blood poisoning, is not improving as fast as his friends could wish, and is now affected with a very bad cough.

Captain Pusey and a force of men today commenced the work of constructing a wharf on the Virginia side. The work will require several weeks, and several teams are employed.

Shipments of crockery from the city for July show an increase over July of last year. The reports at the freight depot have not all been made out, but enough is known to make that fact plain.

A number of attorneys are out of the city enjoying their summer vacations, but business is being transacted in the local courts. The number of cases, however, is not large and none are important.

The work of lowering the street car tracks in East End is progressing rapidly, and at present is nearly completed. It was said this morning the work would be completed the last of next week.

Brakeman Stevens, of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh road between Cleveland and Pittsburgh every other day on the morning and noon trains, is off duty. He is spending a few days' vacation in the country.

Engineer McConnell, who made the surveys on the Virginia side for the extension of the Cumberland branch, is today at work opposite Smith's Ferry. What connection that may have with his labors opposite this city is unknown.

Farmers are considerably worked up over the wet weather as it will have a serious effect on the oats crop. That which is already cut by the binder is likely to mold in the shock. Where it is not cut the ground is too soft to use the binder, and some other means will have to be brought into vogue.

MERRITT'S FEAR.

May Have to Fight Both Spanish and Insurgents.

DEMAND TO SURRENDER

He and Dewey May Have Already Notified August.

MIGHT HAVE POSTPONED ATTACK.

Probable Surrender Would Be Demanded and Then Wait For Rest of Troops Before Fighting—Letters From Cavite and Information Brought by the United States Transport Zafiro to Hongkong Said No Action Had Been Taken Up to July 29—Merritt Will Try to Protect Citizens From Insurgents.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—General Merritt has again cabled the war department relative to the situation in Manila, which he finds very unsatisfactory and dangerous, owing to the attitude of the insurgents. In the opinion of General Merritt, the attitude of the insurgents there is similar to that assumed by Garcia's Cubans upon the question of their right to enter and possess themselves of the city, although in this case the insurgents are a very much more formidable element, being not only more numerous, but better armed and filled with the arrogance following numerous victories over their Spanish foes.

General Merritt, however, indicates that he will do his utmost to protect the citizens from the savagery of the insurgents, though his task is a delicate and difficult one because of the fact that he must, while fighting the Spaniards, be ready at any moment to repel the insurgents. The general gave notice that he was about to combine with Admiral Dewey in a joint demand for the surrender of the city to the United States forces, thus forestalling the insurgents, and this move may cause a rupture.

It is possible, in view of the fact that General Merritt's cablegram was sent from Cavite last Thursday, that this movement has been made already by the combined American military and naval force, although there is some doubt about this on account of a statement from Merritt that he may need all of his soldiers before attacking. Still it is possible that the demand might be made without being immediately followed by an attack, which might be deferred until all the troops have reached Cavite.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—The United States transport Zafiro has arrived in these waters and is anchored outside the Lyceum pass. She reports that no American or insurgent advances had been made on Manila up to July 29. The remainder of the third San Francisco expedition was expected to arrive at Cavite during the evening of July 29.

HONGKONG, Aug. 2.—Letters received here yesterday from Cavite, dated July 29, say General Merritt is completing his preparations to attack Manila and that otherwise there was nothing doing.

The blockade is strictly maintained and no date has been fixed for the attack, though it probably will be made as soon as the remaining American troops arrive. The troops from San Francisco continue to enjoy good health.

The Spaniards, it is further announced, have determined to hold out until peace is proclaimed.

Philippine insurgents who domiciled here say that the inhabitants of the islands are confident that a republic will be established there.

MEN FOR MERRITT.

Another Fleet of Transports May Get Away Thursday—Others Expected to Follow.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—It was officially given out at army headquarters yesterday that another fleet of transports would sail next Thursday. The steamers Lakemore and Charles Nelson will carry the troops for Honolulu—the former the engineer corps and the latter the First battalion of New York volunteers. The Tacoma, towed by a tug, will sail for Manila Thursday with the horses and mules and other appliances.

The transport Arizona is expected to sail next Monday or Tuesday at the latest, carrying the Seventh California regiment. If the vessel sails Tuesday the regiment will break camp and go aboard Monday.

The Scandia is intended to sail a week from next Thursday and will carry the recruits for the various regiments.

It is now settled that Brigadier General King will command the expedition. He will probably go on the Scandia and act as head of that ship, as well as commanding the expedition. Colonel Berry will command the Arizona.

All of the troops here and in the vicinity will be sent to the Philippines as rapidly as transports can be secured and made ready.

WHITE CROSS SOCIETY.

Representatives Called on the President Regarding Doing Work Among the American Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Mrs. Creighton and Mrs. Snyder of Portland, Or.,

who are among the organizers of the White Cross society, were introduced to the president yesterday by Senator Thurston of Nebraska. These ladies are here to obtain full recognition for the White Cross society in army work and have already arranged to send a corps of trained nurses to Manila, together with a large amount of supplies.

They have tendered assistance in such work in any direction the government may designate. They had a short talk with the president, who expressed his appreciation of the constant evidence of the patriotism of American women.

Three Known to Have Perished.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Three persons were killed in a fire in Brown's hotel, No. 148 North State street. They were as far as known: H. A. Tiedeman, musician, residence in California; dropped from window ledge on fifth floor and instantly killed. Anna Paulin, 25 years old, burned to death on fifth floor. Unidentified man, remains burned beyond recognition. A number of people were injured and others rescued.

A Methodist Minister Honored.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 2.—The Rev. Dr. Richard Gear Hobbs of this city has received news of his election as president of Bengali college, the Methodist Episcopal college for males at Calcutta, India.

I hate a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.—Gilpin.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

At Philadelphia—Philadelphia, 1 run, 6 hits and 1 error; Cleveland, 0 runs, 4 hits and 0 errors. Batteries, Platt and McFarland; Wilson and O'Connor. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Attendance, 2,489.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 3 runs, 5 hits and 3 errors; Boston, 4 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors. Batteries, Taylor and Clements; Lewis and Bergen. Umpires, O'Day and McDonald. Attendance, 2,000.

Second game—St. Louis, 3 runs, 8 hits and 0 errors; Boston, 1 run, 3 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Hughes and Clements; Hickman and Bergen. Umpires, McDonald and O'Day. Pittsburgh: Washington no game; rain.

League Standing.

	W	L	Pc.		W	L	Pc.
Cincinnati	62	29	681	Pittsburg	45	44	506
Boston	57	31	648	Phila	42	48	494
Cleveland	54	34	614	Brooklyn	33	53	384
Baltimore	50	34	595	Wash.	31	56	356
Chicago	50	40	556	Louisville	32	58	356
New York	47	40	540	St. Louis	25	67	272

Games Scheduled For Today.

Washington at Pittsburg, Baltimore at Chicago, Cleveland at Philadelphia, Boston at Louisville, Brooklyn at St. Louis and New York at Cincinnati.

Yesterday's Interstate League Games.

At Springfield—Springfield, 3 runs, 9 hits and 3 errors; Mansfield, 8 runs, 17 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Crabbill, Doland and Graffius; Kellum and Belt.

At Dayton—Dayton, 16 runs, 15 hits and 2 errors; Fort Wayne, 1 run, 4 hits and 2 errors. Batteries, Streit and Lattimer; Norcom and O'Meara and Campbell.

At New Castle—New Castle, 5 runs, 7 hits and 0 errors; Toledo, 2 runs, 6 hits and 4 errors. Batteries, Guese and Zinram; Madden and Arthur.

At Youngstown—Youngstown, 6 runs, 8 hits and 1 error; Grand Rapids, 8 runs, 10 hits and 1 error. Batteries, Miller and Schrecongost; Carson, Mock, Wayne and Cote.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, 75¢@76¢ for old; 68¢@70¢ for new.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 43¢@44¢; No. 2 yellow shelled, 40¢@41¢; high mixed, shelled, 39¢@40¢.

OATS—No. 2 white oats, 32¢@33¢; No. 2 white, clipped, 32¢@33¢; extra No. 3 white, 31¢@31½¢; light mixed, 29¢@30¢.

HAY—No. 1 timothy hay, new, \$9.25@9.75; No. 1 timothy, old, \$10.50@11.00; No. 2, \$7.00@8.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$5.50@6.00; packing, \$6.00@6.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, \$6.00@6.50; wagon hay, \$9.50@10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75¢@85¢ per pair; small, 55¢@65¢; spring chickens, \$1.50 @3.00 per dozen; ducks, 40¢@50¢ per pair; turkeys, 70¢@80¢ per pound; geese, 5¢@70¢ per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11¢@12¢ per pound; spring chickens, 15¢@17¢; ducks, 11¢@12¢; turkeys, 13¢@14¢; geese, 7¢@8¢.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 20¢@21¢; extra creamery, 19¢@20¢; Ohio fancy creamery, 18¢@19¢; country roll, 12¢@13¢; low grades and cooking, 10¢@11¢.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8¢@8½¢; new Ohio, full cream, 8¢@8½¢; do skims, 7½¢@7¾¢; Wisconsin Swiss, 11½¢@12¢; limburger, new, 9¢@9½¢; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 9½¢@10¢.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11¢@12¢; candled, 12¢@13¢.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 1.
CATTLE—Receipts, 92 loads; market strong on best grades, others shade lower. We quote: Extra, \$5.00@5.10; prime, \$4.90@5.00; good, \$4.75@4.85; tidy, \$4.55@4.70; fair, \$4.35@4.40; common, \$3.80@4.00; fat oxen, \$2.25@4.00; common to good fat bulls and cows, \$2.00@4.00; good fresh cows, \$3.50@4.50; common to good fresh cows and springers, \$2.00@3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 25 loads; market steady. We quote: Prime mediums, \$4.12¢@4.15; best Yorkers, \$4.10; common to fair, \$4.00@4.05; heavy \$4.05@4.12¢; roughs, \$2.50@3.50; pigs, as to quality, \$3.90@4.10.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply, 12 loads; market steady. We quote: Choice, \$4.40@4.50; good, \$4.25@4.35; fair, \$3.90@4.15; common, \$3.25 @3.75; spring lambs, \$4.00@5.50; veal calves, \$6.00@6.25; heavy and thin calves, \$4.00@5.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.
HOGS—Market active at \$3.90@4.35.

CATTLE—Market active at \$2.35@4.55.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for sheep quiet at \$2.25@4.00. Lambs—Market higher at \$3.75@6.00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.
WHEAT—Spot market easy; No. 2 red, 73¢ f. o. b. float, export grade, to arrive.

CORN—Spot market steady; No. 2, 33½¢ f. o. b. float.

OATS—Spot market dull; No. 2, 27½¢; No. 2 white, 31½¢.

CATTLE—Top grades steady; others 10¢ lower; bulls and cows, 15¢@25¢ lower. Native steers, \$4.90@5.30; Texans, \$4.35@4.75; oxen and stags, \$2.75@4.60; bulls, \$2.50@3.35; cows, \$1.75@3.00.

Little Boy—Please, I want the doctor to come and see mother.
Doctor's Servant—Doctor's out.
Where do you come from?
Little Boy—What! Don't you know me? Why, we deal with you—we had a baby from here last week.—London Fun.

ORDINANCE No. 564.

PROVIDING FOR AN ELECTION TO determine the question of issuing bonds for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site and erecting thereon buildings for the purpose of a city hospital.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the Council of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, that the question of issuing bonds of said city for the purpose of obtaining money to purchase a site and erecting thereon buildings suitable for the purpose of a public hospital, said bonds to be paid for by a tax during the period said bonds have to run sufficient in amount each year to pay the bonds due within that year and accrued interest, shall be submitted to the voters of said municipality at a special election in said city, to be held on the 20th of August, 1898.

Sec. 2. Said bonds, if issued, shall be in the denomination of One Thousand Dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to Fifteen Thousand Dollars, bearing date of September 1, 1898, and payable at the office of City Treasurer, as follows:
Bond No. 1, payable September 1, 1903;
Bond No. 2, payable September 1, 1904;
Bond No. 3, payable September 1, 1905;
Bond No. 4, payable September 1, 1906;
Bond No. 5, payable September 1, 1907;
Bond No. 6, payable September 1, 1908;
Bond No. 7, payable September 1, 1909;
Bond No. 8, payable September 1, 1910;
Bond No. 9, payable September 1, 1911;
Bond No. 10, payable September 1, 1912;
Bond No. 11, payable September 1, 1913;
Bond No. 12, payable September 1, 1914;
Bond No. 13, payable September 1, 1915;
Bond No. 14, payable September 1, 1916;
Bond No. 15, payable September 1, 1917;

with interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which proper coupons shall be attached.

Sec. 3. Those who vote in favor of the proposition shall have written or printed on their ballots "For the issue of bonds," and those who vote against the same shall have written or printed on their ballots the words "Against the issue of bonds."

Sec. 4. The clerk of said city is hereby directed to give notice of such election for the time and in the manner required by law.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force after its passage and publication according to law.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.
R. J. MARSHALL,
President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.

ORDINANCE NO. 565.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND SECTION 1 of Ordinance No. 542, passed February 8, 1898, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the annexation of contiguous territory."

Be it ordained by the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, as follows:

SECTION 1. That Section 1 of Ordinance No. 542, passed February 8, 1898, entitled "An ordinance authorizing the annexation of contiguous territory," be amended so as to read as follows, to-wit: That the annexation to the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, of the territory hereinafter set forth and described be and the same is hereby authorized, to-wit: That the territory bounded by commencing at a point on the northern boundary line of the present corporate limits and at the quarter section corner of the east line of section thirty (30), township five (5), range one (1), Liverpool township, and running thence due north to the northwest corner of section twenty-four (24), in said township; thence due east with the north line of sections twenty-four (24), eighteen (18), and twelve (12), to a point on the north line of section twelve (12), and also on the north line of Pennsylvania avenue, as shown on the map of annexation; thence with the north line of Pennsylvania avenue to the state line; thence with the State line to low water in the Ohio river; thence with low water in the Ohio river to the present corporate limits; thence along the present corporate limits to the place of beginning.

Sec. 2. That so much of Section 1 of Ordinance No. 542 as conflicts with this ordinance is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That this ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.
R. J. MARSHALL,
President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.

ORDINANCE No. 566.

AN ORDINANCE TO PROVIDE FOR issuing the bonds of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, for the purpose of improving the public roads leading into the City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road.

Whereas, At the general election, held in the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, on the 4th day of April, 1898, at which the question of the issuing of the bonds of said city in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000) for improving the public roads leading into said City of East Liverpool, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road, said bonds shall be designated "Road Improvement Bonds" and shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, and shall be numbered consecutively from one (1) to thirty (30), both inclusive, and shall be dated the first day of May, 1898. Said bonds shall become due and payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 years from date of issue, according to the numbers thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which interest proper coupons shall be attached. Both principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Be it ordained by the Council of the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, as follows:

SECTION 1. That the bonds of said city be issued in the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars (\$30,000) for the purpose of improving the public roads leading into the City of East Liverpool, Ohio, viz.: Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road. said bonds shall be designated "Road Improvement Bonds" and shall be of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars (\$1,000) each, and shall be numbered consecutively from one (1) to thirty (30), both inclusive, and shall be dated the first day of May, 1898. Said bonds shall become due and payable in 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35 years from date of issue, according to the numbers thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, for which interest proper coupons shall be attached. Both principal and interest of said bonds shall be payable at the office of the City Treasurer of East Liverpool, Ohio.

Sec. 2. Said bonds shall be signed by the Mayor, under the seal of the city, and countersigned by the City Clerk, and shall be sold in the manner provided by law for the sale of municipal bonds.

Sec. 3. Said bonds shall be sold in two series of Fifteen Thousand Dollars (\$15,000.00) each, and at such terms as Council may direct, as the same may be required to pay the expense of said improvements for which said bonds are authorized.

Sec. 4. The proceeds of said bonds shall be placed in the City treasury to the credit of a fund to be known as the "Road Improvement Fund," and shall be issued for the purpose of improving Pennsylvania avenue, Calcutta road, California road, Lisbon road and Jethro road, and for no other purpose whatever.

Sec. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and legal publication.

Passed this 26th day of July, 1898.
R. J. MARSHALL,
President of Council.

Attest: J. N. HANLEY,
City Clerk.

Published in the East Liverpool News Review, August 2, 1898.



That Unreliable Watch.
The precious moments you lose by an unreliable time piece, or none at all, counts up in hours and have a monetary value far exceeding the cost of a good watch or clock. It should not take many hours thus lost to pay for one of our fine reliable watches, and if you think you can't spare the cash we will sell you on easy payments.

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